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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Asks Drought Funds

Russia Wins Little Entente

Sir Samuel Hoare Is Upheld

Needham Bank Gang Must Pay

Norway Will Topple Cabinet

Antarctica Cools for Byrd

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT asks Congress for $525,000,000 to finance the drought relief program already under way. His message declares large-scale assistance necessary to protect the people in the stricken areas from suffering, to feed livestock, and to acquire surplus cattle and process the meat for distribution to the needy. The request specifies $125,000,000 for the special work program and human relief, $75,000,000 for purchase of livestock, in addition to funds already provided, $100,000,000 for slaughtering, canning and distributing the beef, $100,000,000 for loans to farmers for stock feeding. The sum of $50,000,000 is to put destitute families on better farm lands; a similar sum is to provide work funds for young men from cities and towns. The United States meets an unexpected emergency call for vast aid to a portion of its people—And all the people are grateful that the nation surely and swiftly can.

¶ The Little Entente decides to recognize Russia, bringing nearer Moscow's entrance into the League. Austria sees bombing and tying up of three separate railroads by enemies of the Dollfuss régime. Cuba celebrates its full independence derived through dropping of the Platt Amendment, abolishes a registration fee against foreigners, sets political prisoners free. The American Iron and Steel Institute agrees to a board of three to handle labor disputes, and thus probably averts the threatened steel strike. In many nations there is struggle, everywhere there is change—What a time of times for men to lay claim to the spiritual guidance which alone is as vast as their needs.

¶ Britain hears a parliamentary committee find Sir Samuel Hoare and the Earl of Derby not guilty of tampering with the evidence on Indian constitutional reform. Winston Churchill's sensational charges are found to have no basis but the proper giving of facts to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Thus Sir Samuel is not forced into resignation as Secretary for India and the loss of his work involving freedom for India's 350,000,000 people. In discussing the India question Hoare and his followers cite George Washington and liberty, Churchill and the Conservatives cry Lincoln and unity—Will or will not Britain make India as free as it made America?

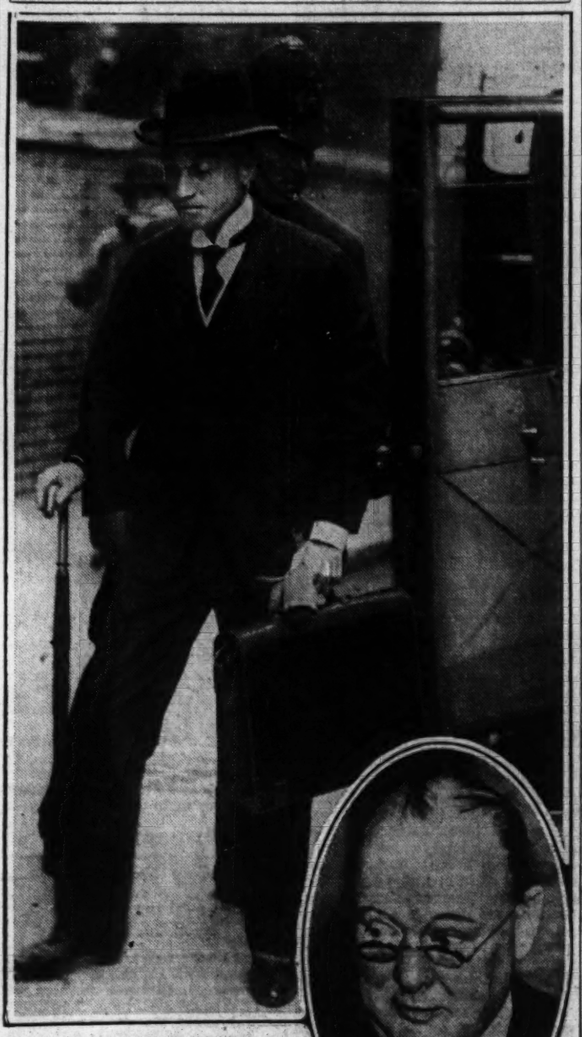
¶ Geneva catches its breath as the Disarmament Conference plans on the basis of continuance rather than failure. It is generally expected Chancellor Hitler will meet Premier Mussolini, who is asked to urge Germany's return to Geneva, at Venice soon. France declines to attend the Venice meeting, Britain considers the wisdom of going or staying away. The Disarmament Conference has not made actual progress, but has halted its own stampede. It will try some more. It says in effect—It would be grand to disarm if only we would.

¶ Massachusetts sees a triumph for the courts in the conviction of first degree murder of Murton and Irving Millen and Abraham Faber. These three confessed robbers of the Needham Trust Company of $12,000 have been on trial for slaying Patrolman Forbes McLeod, with other robberies and murders to their credit. During eight weeks every effort has been made to cheat justice by having them declared insane. Every possible cloud of doubt was raised in the minds of the jury and the public. Judge Nelson P. Brown's able charge helps dissipate the mists—Youth's devastating, heartless ruffianism must and does crumple before the majesty of the law.

¶ Norway prepares for the overthrow of Premier Johan L. Mowincke and his Cabinet. The Farm Party, holding 23 seats in the Storthing, declares the plan for relieving the farmers is insufficient and the 69 Labor Party members agree to join them in working the Cabinet's downfall. Former Premier Hundsheid, Farm Party, hopes to head a new government. Probably nothing very serious is the matter with Norway. Its homey happiness has weathered the depression pretty well—But Scandinavia is scarcest in the headlines and something had to be done.

¶ Antarctica emerges from its hot spell. Little America reports that the thermometer, lately touching the torrid level of 25 above has dropped to its proper 36 below. Admiral Byrd, setting a solitude record in his underground hut far out on Ross ice barrier, says his own heat wave of 14 above is over. So the intrepid explorers pull on their parkas again and go about their work like normal seals. Even with the total polar population a mere handful this mounting of the mercury is disturbing—With home conditions askew, the ends of the earth should behave.

Come to Grips on India



Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sir Samuel Hoare
British Minister in Charge of Constitutional Plan

Winston Churchill
Leader of Opposition to Proposed Reforms in India's Rule

Unbiased Justice Wins in Convicting Millens and Faber

'Punish Wicked Mind,' Not 'Individual,' Judge Charged

Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber were found guilty early today of the murder of Forbes McLeod, Needham patrolman shot down by machine-gun fire during the hold-up of the Needham Trust Company on Feb. 2, 18 weeks ago.

As the electric chair is the mandatory penalty in such cases under Massachusetts law, pronouncement of sentence by Judge Nelson P. Brown next Wednesday will be a mere formality.

Judge Brown, in his charge to the jury yesterday afternoon, anticipating neither a verdict of guilty nor not guilty, noted that "we do not punish the individual. We punish the wicked mind." And in instructing the jurors as to their duty he emphasized the necessity of "uncovering the truth" rather than "doubt."

Meanwhile attorneys for the convicted youths are expected to appeal for a new trial. Such action automatically stays execution of sentence and ensuing legal technicalities may prolong the case for many more months.

After 4½ Hours

The jury in the Norfolk Superior Criminal Court at Dedham returned the verdicts at 12:17 a. m., after four hours and a half of deliberation. Thus was concluded a trial which consumed eight full weeks—a Commonwealth record for capital cases.

Mrs. Norma Brighton Millen, Murton's bride, held in the Dedham jail as an accessory after the fact of the murder, will be brought to trial on June 18, Mr. Edmund R. Dewing, prosecutor, has announced.

The three boys had sought acquittal solely on grounds of insanity. So well had the police and prosecutor's

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Railroads Bombed In Protest Against Dollfuss Régime

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, June 9—Blowing up of a bridge on the main line from Paris to Vienna, not far from Salzburg, today, and two other acts of sabotage against Austrian railroad lines, constitute serious additions to the mounting tally of political outrages recently committed here.

The railroad was damaged elsewhere, including the vicinity of the famous summer resort of Semmering, near Vienna.

All these outrages are attributed to National Socialists, though its not excluded that Communists and Socialists had a hand in them.

In any case the act is plainly the work of a well-organized group at whose command bombs simultaneously explode in widely separated parts of Austria, churches and homes of the higher clergy are bombed and railroad bridges and tracks are simultaneously blown up in many different places.

The Government seems unable to prevent these attacks, which constitute a political method new to Austria and are held to indicate the growing opposition against the Dollfuss régime.

President Asks Aid; Wheat Is At 41-Year Low

Tells Congress $525,000,000 Flexible Fund Needed to Meet Distress

Other Crops Short

Rain Came Too Late in Drought Areas—Fruits Also Suffer—Relief Is Assured

CHICAGO, June 9 (AP)—Official indications of the smallest total wheat crop in 41 years today electrified the wheat market and prices vaulted more than 4 cents to well above the dollar mark in the opening transactions.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9—A flexible fund of $525,000,000 to provide a relief for farmers in the drought areas through existing federal agencies was asked of Congress today by President Roosevelt as the Department of Agriculture predicted the shortest wheat crop in 41 years.

Although rains have been falling in portions of the grain area during the last week, the President explained in his message that "future rainfall cannot restore more than a small part of the damage to crops and livestock."

The $525,000,000 is tentatively divided by the President as follows:

1. $125,000,000 for special work program and human relief.
2. $75,000,000 for livestock purchase in addition to the funds already available under the Jones-Connally Act.
3. $100,000,000 for shipping, processing and relief distribution of cattle.
4. $100,000,000 for loans to farmers to finance emergency feed purchases and shipments.
5. $50,000,000 for emergency acquisition of submarginal farms and assistance in relocating destitute farm families.
6. $50,000,000 for work camps to afford employment in the drought area for young men principally from cities and towns.
7. $25,000,000 for purchase of seed for 1935 plantings and for loans to get seed into farmers' hands.

Problem Changes Rapidly

"We are dealing with a rapidly changing problem and it is important the authorization should be flexible so that funds can be allotted to the several federal agencies as required," the President told Congress. He added that only such portion of the $525,000,000 will be used as is absolutely necessary.

Congressional leaders have assured the President that the appropriation can be put through in a hurry before the end of the session, either as an amendment to the present deficiency bill or as a separate measure.

The smallest wheat crop in 41 years is forecast by the Department of Agriculture on the basis of observations made up to June 1.

The prospective total supply this year will be only about 760,000,000 bushels or very little more than domestic requirements, with a safe carryover into 1935. Normal domestic consumption is about 625,000,000 bushels.

The crop report set the probable winter wheat crop at 400,237,000 bushels compared with normal production of 632,000,000 bushels. A carryover of 260,000,000 bushels on July 1 is indicated, and although officials would not in the face of unusual drought conditions hazard an

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Battle Over India Opens in Britain After Acquittals

Hoare and Derby Accused by Churchill of Tampering With Evidence

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 9—The beginning of a tense constitutional struggle involving the freedom for the 350,000,000 inhabitants of India is seen in the considered report made public here today acquitting Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby of charges of tampering with evidence upon that problem.

The body which has reported is a standing committee representing all parties in the House of Commons. The charges this committee has rejected were brought by Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of Right Wing Conservatives who oppose Indian reforms.

These charges were that Sir Samuel and Lord Derby had made wrongful suggestions to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in asking that body to modify the evidence it was giving before the joint committee of both Houses of the British Parliament now considering Indian reforms.

Sir Samuel and Lord Derby admitted making suggestions, but claimed they had acted rightfully. Their advice, it appears, was generally for adoption of a friendlier tone toward India in order to establish a favorable atmosphere for Indo-British trade negotiations then proceeding.

In particular, they warned the chamber against demanding reservation in Indian reforms such as might "seem inconsistent with Indian fiscal autonomy." Sir Samuel told the chamber frankly that the British Government would not agree to any limitation of "the right of the Indian legislature to impose tariffs on British goods."

This is taken to mean refusal to countenance any paring away of the realities of autonomy which India is to receive.

Sir Samuel was the main person attacked. He is the Minister in charge of the British Government's entire scheme for giving India control of its own destinies.

He is being bitterly opposed in this task by the reactionary forces of conservatism. Opinion here is agreed that if today's decision had been against him he would have been obliged to resign, in which case, as one of the Government organs says, the whole of his work would have had to be done over again in an atmosphere of prejudice and doubt.

As it is, he has come out triumphant, but the report acquitting him has still to be confirmed by Parliament as a whole, and the forces opposing it, though numerically small in Commons, have been growing in strength in the constituencies.

The committee's decision brings the opposing sides to grips. Both have high ideals behind them.

Il Duce Cements Ties With the Reich

Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Poses for Sculptor Carbe in German Academy at Rome

Premier Mussolini's Approaching Meeting in Italy With Chancellor Hitler Is Expected to Result in Germany's Return to Geneva.

Action on Arms Hinges on Work By Committees

Conference Saved From Failure by Accord on Procedure

By Sisley Huddleston

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 9—The Disarmament Conference has not broken down. It has been saved from utter failure.

Most of the delegates are relieved because they have contrived to avoid a public rupture which would have had incalculable consequences. But it should be plainly stated that merely negative results have been achieved after a desperate week of bitter wranglings.

No progress has been made. The nations are now in position of being able after 28 months of the conference to appoint committees to consider certain specific questions on disarmament and security, and of possibly agreeing at some later date on a coördinated scheme which may be hammered out. There is now no settled basis for discussion on a draft convention as there seemed to be a year ago. There is no agreement on fundamentals.

There is only a tacit accord not to push differences of opinion at this stage.

Something for Everybody

M. Louis Barthou of France has fulminated against the facile method of obtaining unanimity on meaningless formulas which left the conference just as divided as before. Yet he and Capt. Anthony Eden of Britain, equally opposed to interminable word spinning, have drawn up and put through a resolution which contains something for everybody.

One authoritative spokesman frankly acknowledged that the resolution bound nobody to anything, but had it not been passed there would have been international confusion. "Essential points nevertheless are safeguarded. They can be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Mayor Restores 4100 Salaries; No Vacation Yet for Lawmakers; Further Devaluation Unlikely

President's Former Financial Adviser Tells Bankers Washington Situation Is Much Happier Since He Quit the Administration

The Boston Day

Last fall while Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield was waging a winning fight for the Mayor's chair, he dangled before municipal employees a promise to restore step-rate increases. Today he fulfilled that promise. Department heads have been notified that 4100 eligible city and county employees will receive the increase as of Jan. 1.

This is the first cheering news city employees have heard for months. Since Jan. 1, Mayor Mansfield's economy ax has created only bad news—pay reductions, payless furloughs and indefinite suspensions. Murmurs of approval now sound through city departments as the Mayor has seen fit to keep his promise despite his economy drive.

The Mayor's action was made possible when the Legislature passed his bill permitting him to restore the increases, which were discontinued under Mayor Curley in 1931. The 4100 fortunates include 2300 school department employees on whose cases the school department has not yet passed. This action is expected Monday. The Mayor will immediately approve. The regular increase will boost the budget $400,000. Another $80,000 will be added when additional increases are made to bring several employees up to the minimum. The former increase, $100 to city employees, $144 to school employees, starts immediately, the latter Sept. 1.

Legislative

No Vacation Yet

Thanks to the controversy over Gov. Joseph B. Ely's police unification bill, the Massachusetts Legislature will postpone its summer vacation for some time.

This leaves two of this session's most important pieces of legislation still before the General Court. To Governor Ely the smashing of crime is outstanding. To education and business, the establishment of unemployment reserves seems to predominate.

The battle for police unification absorbs the spotlight. With both branches of the Legislature voting yesterday to reconsider the bill after tossing it out the window last Wednesday, party ranks are expected to split over the issue next week. Apparently the legislators are in no hurry to quit, grabbing their coats and making off for the ball game and the Worcester Republican Convention without an afternoon session yesterday.

¶ ¶ ¶

A bill to establish unemployment reserves under the Department of Labor and Industries, based on pending federal legislation, got through a third reading in the House. A substitute measure, known as the Professor Meriam bill, named after its Harvard originator, was printed yesterday. The latter enables a worker to transfer his insurance fund from one concern to another. As he goes, so goes the fund. The bill under consideration calls for company pools. The Meriam measure is a system of compulsory individual savings.

¶ ¶ ¶

The House did a good job last week by sustaining the Governor's veto of a bill to exempt Spanish war veterans seeking positions from the provisions of Civil Service. This bill struck at the foundations of Civil Service, promising to set up a dangerous precedent.

With the past week taken up mostly by minor legislation, the General Court still has before it the question of setting up or refusing to set up the State in the gambling business, based on the pari-mutuel bill for betting on horse and dog racing.

The mandatory minimum wage measure got through the Senate, its usual bug-a-boo, but awaits action in the House. Last but not least, Cape Cod residents were relieved of the threat of a National Guard camp located in that summer resort.

Recovery

Sprague Sees Hope

Spending isn't serious, says Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, if its aim is restoration of business activity at the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Soviet Expects Much of U.S. Recognition

Changes Entire World Situation in Its Diplomatic Aspect—Of Especial Importance in Bearing on Far Eastern Problem—Russia Expects It to Have Soothing Effect on Japan

'Russia—Without Benefit of Censor'

Eleventh of 18 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

After ten years as staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in Russia, Mr. Chamberlin has left Moscow to become the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East.*

The establishment, after 16 years of nonrecognition, of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, two of the largest and most populous countries in the world, was an event of considerable significance not only for the two countries affected, but also for the entire international situation.

A few years ago, more specifically before the Japanese seizure of Mukden in the autumn of 1931, American recognition would have been regarded in Moscow as primarily economic in its significance. Today, although commercial possibilities are by no means ignored, Soviet emphasis is rather on the political aspects of recognition.

Soviet public opinion is inclined to be distinctly optimistic about America's attitude in the event of a Soviet clash with Japan. Every piece of news, however unimportant, that seems to point to strained relations between the United States and Japan is prominently displayed in the Soviet press. It is widely believed in Moscow that one of the purposes of American recognition was to ward off the threat of a Japanese attack on Siberia; and even non-Communist Russians are inclined to take it for granted that American support, in some form, will be forthcoming if the threatened conflict breaks out in the Far East.

So far as Soviet-American trade is concerned, it is reasonable to expect that one of the sequels of recognition will be some degree of recovery from the virtual stagnation which has prevailed in this field for the last two or three years. The establishment in America of a special bank, under Government auspices, for the financing of exports to and imports from the Soviet Union was the first concrete step looking toward a revival of Soviet-American trade.

Cold facts and figures, however, lend little support to the optimistic theorists who believe that the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union will open up a market of inexhaustible wealth for the American business man. The Soviet share in the enormously depleted world trade of 1932 was substantially less than 3 per cent. The value of Soviet exports—the basic measure of the country's capacity for paying for its imports—has been declining steadily during recent years, as may be seen from the following figures (in gold rubles):

	1930	1931	1932	1933
Exports	1,036,371,000	811,310,000	563,644,000	498,600,000
Imports	1,058,826,000	1,105,034,000	698,693,000	348,200,000

Exports, therefore, continued their steady decline in value. But, by a very drastic curtailment of purchases abroad (which in 1933 were little over a third of the 1930 figure), the Soviet Union, after three years of unfavorable trade balances, succeeded in obtaining a surplus of exports over imports to the amount of 147,400,000 rubles.

So an enthusiastic Congressman who some time ago declared that the United States, by not recognizing the Soviet Union, was losing $500,000,000 worth of trade annually apparently overlooked the fact that the total receipts of the Soviet Government

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Steel Decision Rests in Hands Of Union Men

Conciliatory Attitude of Industry's Managers Indicates Peace

Third Strike Threat

Administration Advances on Other Fronts—Red Plot Drama to Continue

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9—With leaders of the steel industry taking an attitude conciliatory beyond the Administration's most optimistic hopes, responsibility for a steel strike—if there is one—seemed today to lie with a still dissatisfied group of labor union leaders.

As these leaders filed into Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's office today for a conference which is expected to decide the issue between industrial peace or warfare, Washington turned its eyes toward NRA headquarters, conscious of the great importance to the whole recovery program, as well as to the steel industry, of what was going on inside.

Successful termination of the strike threat will mean that the Administration has allayed the third and last of three major labor challenges to the new industrial order—first in the automobile industry, second in cotton textiles and now in steel. Failure promises to produce a strike of bitter and far-reaching proportions which might do incalculable damage to industrial recovery.

But as important as the strike issue was, it did not interfere with rapid advance along other national fronts. The President sent his drought relief message to Congress calling for a $525,000,000 appropriation; the Senate waited for the second act in the Wirt melodrama scheduled to take place Monday when Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell's political theories will come under public investigation, and the NRA discovered sudden and unexpected support for price-fixing as soon as its plans for abandoning such practices was generally known.

¶ ¶ ¶

Steel Strike Crisis: Complete acceptance by the Iron and Steel Institute, governing board of the steel industry, of General Johnson's plan for establishment of an industrial relations board to handle all labor disputes within the industry was the development which relieved operators of all responsibility for the coming strike and placed the burden on the labor group.

High NRA officials said the industry's agreement was a concession far beyond anything they had even hoped. General Johnson himself was so gratified that he violated all the rules of good mediation strategy in his eagerness to make public the successful termination of one-half of his job. By so doing he gave away to the labor group what the operators were willing to concede, thus giving the former an opportunity to boost their demands.

Almost any point of view except that of the operators the strategy was bad. But that mistake has been made and the General immediately proceeded to reason it out with the labor group and make them see the desirability of being as conciliatory as their employers had been.

The proposed board would consist of three members, one representing the industry, one labor and one the public interest. Just as does the automobile industry board, it would have authority to decide in all cases of alleged restraint, coercion or discrimination and to pass on the validity of elections. It may order a new election if it feels the evidence justifies such a step.

In making this concession—an extreme one for an industry which has throughout its history fought unionization of its mills as has no other in the country—the Steel Institute officials issued a statement expressing confidence that the great majority of their employees were entirely satisfied with existing company unions, but adding their complete willingness to put this to the test of elections supervised by the new board.

The statement was signed for the institute by Mr. W. A. Irvin, president of the institute, and of the United States Steel Corporation; Mr. E. C. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and Mr. L. E. Block.

¶ ¶ ¶

Quicker Justice: A 25-year campaign to give the Supreme Court power to prescribe its own procedure in actions at law has just ended. Congress has granted the authority, and now the Supreme Court can put its house in order and similarly that of every federal court in the country over which it has jurisdiction.

Almost unnoted by the press, and so technical as to be of little interest to the layman, the action is hailed nevertheless by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, as "one of the most sweeping legal reforms in the history of the United States." This sentiment is echoed by all lawyers.

What it amounts to is that the court can now shake itself loose from letters and red tape hitherto prescribed by Congress and state legislatures and can make of trial a search after justice and not a highly

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

The Monitor Index

Saturday, June 9, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9
News of Sports—Page 11

Features

Weather 4
Events Tonight 4
Radio Time-Table 4
Interior Decoration and Antiques 5
Progress in Education 6
The Home Forum 7
Gladness, Gratitude and Repentance (With Danish Translation)
News of Art, Music and the Theater 10
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

Just a reminder that the new Editorial Page feature, "North, South, East, West," is appearing every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Mr. Perrin today discusses some of the phases of tax-exempt securities.

If you have given a mortgage, or are contemplating giving one, you may find it advantageous to read today's installment in the "You and the Law" series, on the Progress in Education Page.

Keep posted on screen happenings by reading "Under the Head of Entertainment," on the News of Art, Music, and Theaters Page.

The important news of the week is summarized every Saturday, on the World News Map, inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, the World Court Month by Month, another article in Mr. Chamberlin's "Russia Without Benefit of Censor," and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Honors of Florida Women Include Diplomatic 'First' And Tampa Postmastership

Hotel Keeping Proves Popular Occupation in the Resort State—Girl From Everglades Won Fame as Handler of Elephants

Southern Business and Professional Women
Last of Four Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Florida has an outstanding entry in the list of southern women in unusual occupations in the person of Zora Alispaw, who grew up in the Everglades, won her way to circus fame handling elephants, and is now growing oranges near Fort Pierce, where she is serving her second term as vice-president of the Business and Professional Women's Club.

One of little Zora's earliest memories is of a night in the inland waterway country, the men away meeting a supply boat, when two hungry panthers raided the camp. Zora's mother, seeking defense, lighted lanterns which sent the invaders away, but left her with the knowledge that the baby was missing. The baby was found a few rods away happy in the moonlight, laughing about her "kittles."

When Zora went to a seminary there went with her a black snake and four baby alligators, named Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. When she went home she found her Indian River supporting steamers, freighters, and storeboats, and where a few years ago a red lantern hung on a palmetto had designated a landing place, there was a flourishing little village. She gave a "one-man" show at Improvement Hall, character impersonation, the proceeds of which went to help "shell" the first street in Fort Pierce.

Always looking forward to a professional career with her "cats," she first married Mr. Frederick Alispaw, a well-known animal trainer, and then herself handled lions and tigers in a mixed group and was the first woman in the United States to handle a whole herd of elephants. After the Alispaws retired from the circus there came years of modern pioneering in the West and then five years ago the return to Florida.

Town Came to See Lamp

Hotel keeping is an occupation which has attracted a good many women in the State. In Leesburg is Mrs. Margaret MacCormack, who opened a hotel with her husband in 1908, with kerosene angle lamps for the only illumination, a light so amazingly strong that the whole town came to view it. There were just two bathrooms in the hotel, the town had no paved streets, and when Main Street was occasionally "clayed" the dust blew in every window.

One of Mrs. MacCormack's favorite stories is of a northern guest who tried to play a joke on a waiter. Asked how he would have his eggs, the guest said "eliminated." When no eggs had appeared after a long wait, Mrs. MacCormack went to the kitchen and found that an omelet was being "liminated" as the Negro waiter translated the word, with thin slices of lemon laid all along the edge.

Florida has the first woman to serve as Minister in the Foreign Service of the United States, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, whom the State first sent to Congress, and it also had as postmaster in Tampa Mrs. Elizabeth Dortch Barnard. Mrs. Barnard during her incumbency of the office drew $6000 a year, not many post offices in the whole country paying a higher salary and none of them employing a woman as chief.

Filled Subordinate Posts

Left with two babies to support Mrs. Barnard had no business experience at all. She waited on table to help her mother in her little hotel and got a job at $4 a week, weighing nails and measuring rope in a hardware store. At night she studied shorthand. It was this combination that persuaded the then Tampa postmaster to reconsider his refusal of a position and to employ her as secretary, then confidential clerk, foreman of complaints and claims, and assistant superintendent of the mails.

Mrs. Barnard's recipe for success is "loyalty to business associates, devotion to the interest of your current position, necessity to succeed, desire to be a little better than the best in your profession, a given point of accomplishment and sticking to it, consideration for others and lots of friends."

Mrs. Ladye J. Sawyer was an early owner of a private airplane and traveled all over the South on business trips in the days before there were landing fields or lighted lanes, often bringing her plane down by the light of a friend's automobile. She was interested in making advertising motion pictures, opening an office in New York City. It took a deal of real-estate selling in the Florida boom to pay the debts of that company, but the fact that Mrs. Sawyer did it, her friends say, "laid the foundation of her business integrity for which she is noted today."

Cuba Starts Celebration Of Own 'Fourth of July'

HAVANA, June 9 (AP)—While Cuba began a three-day celebration today of abrogation of the Platt Amendment, foreigners rejoiced as President Mendieta abolished the registration decree. Sponsored by a previous administration, it would have cost the hundreds of thousands of foreigners as high as $5.20 a person and considerable trouble.

An amnesty law for all political prisoners except supporters of former President Machado was approved and sentences of common prisoners were reduced one-fourth, to indicate "the joy and good will" felt for the Platt Amendment abrogation. Cuba's highest honor, the "Cross of the Order of Carlos Manuell de Cespedes," will be conferred upon Secretary of State Hull and Dr. Manuel Marquez Sterling, Cuban Ambassador to Washington, for their part in scrapping the Amendment.

Park Takes Big Water Supply

Because of the dry summer in 1933, 45,000,000 gallons of water were used at Kew Gardens, Britain's famous botanical park.

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Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen
First Woman to Serve as United States Minister in Foreign Service

Mrs. Elizabeth Barnard
Former Postmaster at Tampa After Rising Through the Ranks

Mayor Restores Salaries to 4100

(Continued from Page 1)

earliest date. Dr. Sprague, former monetary adviser to President Roosevelt, told the Massachusetts Bankers' Association in Swampscott, last night, that he does not fear governmental expenditures.

He notes, since he dramatically broke off with the Administration, a changed attitude in Washington—"a somewhat happier situation," he calls it.

"Six months ago," he said, "the feeling persisted that upward price movements and trade stimulation could be achieved by dollar devaluation. Today there is less likelihood of further dollar devaluation despite the measure now before Congress."

The changed attitude, he notes, includes preservation of soil fertility, housing, and social insurance.

* * *

Business to the Mountains

Topographical altitude and recovery altitude would appear to have nothing in common. But today, people up in the White and Green Mountains of New Hampshire and Vermont are thinking it over.

Figures for January-May retail business as compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston show New Hampshire and Vermont stores leading the parade with gains of 30.7 and 20.4 per cent respectively over the same period last year. Maine comes in third with a gain of 15.9 per cent for the period. All of the New England states show gains, but the mountain states have done the real climbing.

Miscellaneous

Jumbo Lobsters

The fisherman who catches a lobster more than 13½ inches long violates the code if he does not throw it back into the ocean. The retailer who sells such a lobster is a code offender. But it seems to be easier to break the law catching a lobster than it is to sell the lobster under the stern eye of inspectors prowling through the market places. So shipments of "jumbo" lobsters are piling up on retailers who cannot dispose of them.

Result—a patrol fleet of three speedy motorboats left this morning to clean out the lobster "racketeers." It's a job that parallels that of the traffic policeman.

Cook Less for Flavor

Most Chinese foods are cooked for a very short time, retaining natural flavor.

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Action on Arms Hinges on Work By Committees

(Continued from Page 1)

developed in the future. Probably the committees to be appointed cannot do much but they will keep the conference alive."

Certainly Mr. Norman H. Davis of the United States is entitled to praise for his generous efforts to reach what he calls "a compromise which actually provides for a program of work." He has been attacked in some quarters for helping European nations to this verbal compromise, but the alternative was complete chaos.

Next week the conference enters a new phase. It has a resolution before it which takes into account the four memorandums on disarmament as distinct from security, which affirms the need of a general convention, which definitely declares Germany's return necessary.

Study of Security

As for security by regional or other accords, that subject is to be studied by a committee. The accords themselves do not concern the conference, but must be negotiated outside by such nations as consider them desirable. This seems to refuse to the Franco-Russian alliance plan, severely criticized in many quarters, the benefit of the League platform and the coverage to the conference.

The British are glad to have air problems examined again by a committee, and Americans are happy to have a place provided for a study of the traffic in arms. As for Russia's idea of a permanent peace conference, it is related to respective governments from which Mr. Maxim Litvinoff in a sour speech remarked it may or may not return to the conference.

Russia indeed is the country most displeased, feeling itself let down by the French. It could not reject the resolution but pooh-poohed it as inadequate.

The six neutrals, of whom Mr. R. Sandler of Sweden is the mouthpiece, also accepted it reluctantly because it prevented collapse, but asserted that disarmament and security ought to have been better balanced. Countries like Hungary expressed their skepticism and impatience—they are disarmed and the victorious countries have been playing with the idea of disarmament for 15 years and are now openly increasing their heavy armaments.

Poland, too, is exceedingly reserved.

It was intimated that Italy may not sit on the committees. This isn't a new policy, but it has special significance in that Italy will be half in and half out at the moment when it is expected to persuade Germany to come back.

News of the contemplated meeting between Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini next week at Venice is exact, providing certain obstacles can be overcome. It will be a meeting of historic significance. M. Barthou to seal a new expression of Franco-British friendship will go to London the first week in July and it is hoped European policy will be radically improved during the visit. Barthou himself considers it of greatest importance.

Accord on Arms Method Hailed by French Press As Diplomatic Triumph

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 9—Enthusiasm in the French press today over the accord reached at Geneva is tempered by realization in official circles that fundamental problems remain untouched.

Most of the Paris newspapers hail the Geneva agreement as a triumph of French diplomacy, as salvation of the Disarmament Conference and as reëstablishment of Franco-British relations on a cordial basis. Only a few nationalist organs share the opinion of Pertinax who avers that the usual face-saving formula has been found to permit the conference to expire quietly over a period of several months.

In governmental circles, however, there is clear recognition that the resolution adopted by the conference settles nothing but the method of procedure and that in reality everything now depends on the outcome of diplomatic negotiations for which it provides with a view to obtaining Germany's return to Geneva.

Guarantees of Security

First in importance of these negotiations from French viewpoint is the voyage of M. Louis Barthou to London officially announced for the first week in July. For the fundamental question for France is whether Britain will offer sufficient guarantees of security—possibly in form of guarantees in expectation of the proposed disarmament convention—to allow France to grant a certain amount of rearmament to the Reich; or whether, on the other hand, the French Government must go forward with its project of continental mutual assistance pacts with Russia, the Little Entente and the Balkan States, which, in fact, if not in name, would amount to an incircling net of defensive military alliances against Germany.

Britain's Rôle as Arbiter

The fact that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, British Prime Minister, has invited M. Barthou to come to London is interpreted here as meaning that Britain is anxious to avoid a later development which would tend to weaken its traditional position as arbiter of European equilibrium, and consequently may now be ready to go further than before toward reassuring France—indirectly if not in so many words—that in event of its being invaded England would come to its assistance.

Although there are rumors that Premier Mussolini has invited M. Barthou to meet him and Chancellor Hitler in Venice about June 15, it is felt here that it would be more advisable to delay any Franco-Italo-German meeting until careful diplomatic explorations have indicated whether sufficient basis for agreement exists. Furthermore M. Barthou already has visits to Roumania and Yugoslavia scheduled for the third week in June which makes it doubly improbable that a three-power meeting at Venice could be arranged this month.

Executive Editor Next in Radio Series

MR. J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND, Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the next of the series of Monitor interviews Saturday, June 9, at 9:15 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, of Boston and Springfield, Mass.

WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.35 meters.

On Saturday, June 16, Mr. Carroll Lake, chief copy editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed at the same hour over the same stations.

Direct Negotiations Welcomed by Germany

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 9—"Final closure of the disarmament comedy" is the description applied here to the compromise reached at Geneva.

Nevertheless, beneath all the ironical criticism, Germany now centers its interest and a certain measure of hope of better understanding on more direct negotiations between various governments which, it is announced, will now be continued.

Too much talk about security, too little about disarmament is the criticism here in quarters which, while strongly maintaining Germany's right to equal status, at the same time realize that the complications of the situation cannot easily be unraveled in the existing international atmosphere. The special direct negotiations between various states are therefore welcomed if they will really be negotiating for the disarmament of heavily-armed states and for real equal status for Germany as a basis of security and peace.

Appeals from Geneva to Germany which are made without a single reference to equal status in arms for this country are useless, it is emphasized in the whole press here. Whether the Disarmament Conference ever meets again depends on its president, a paper comments, adding that this is how the World Conference ended.

One gain at Geneva which is of importance to Europe's future, it is admitted here, is England's success in keeping the League of Nations outside the French idea of alliances through regional pacts which France wished to see developed under protection of the League.

If the conference is to reappear then it will only be through some agreement which is sufficiently comprehensive to make it worth while for Germany's returning to the League. This sums up general opinion here.

President Asks For Drought Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

official guess as to the yield of spring wheat, it was estimated unofficially that it probably would be about 100,000 bushels.

Wheat Short Elsewhere

The prospective winter wheat crop has been falling off at the rate of about 2,000,000 bushels a day during the last month.

That the short wheat crop is not confined to the United States is shown in a report on foreign prospects made public along with the domestic report. While there may be increased crops in the Oriental countries and in certain Mediterranean countries, including Spain, Portugal and Tunis, the increases, the department says, "are much more than offset by the indicated decreases."

A correspondingly sharp reduction in other grains is predicted. Short crops were forecast for oats, barley, rye and hay. The oats crop was estimated at less than 700,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1893. Barley was said to appear to be damaged as much as oats. "The reports from some states," according to the department, "seem unbelievably low."

Other Products Affected

The Dakotas, parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin were picked out as the hardest-hit sections. Crop prospects in the Pacific Northwest and in the South were termed favorable, although parts of the Southeast were complaining of too much rain.

Serious conditions were reported for apples, peaches, milk and eggs. Production of eggs on June 1 was at the lowest point in 10 years. The apple crop was the second lowest on record. The peach crop stands 7 per cent larger than last year, but 15 per cent under the average for the preceding five years. A lower rate of milk production than at any time in the last nine years was reported in more than one-half the states.

Word has gone out to the PWA forces from Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to expedite the PWA program in the drought-stricken states to aid in alleviating conditions. Over $300,000,000 has been allotted to PWA projects in the 10 hardest-hit states. Work on the great Casper-Alcova Dam in Wyoming and the work-giving and water-preserving Fort Peck Reservoir in Montana, as well as on a number of other projects, will be pushed.

Barrister Opposes Union Of Newfoundland-Canada

HALIFAX, N. S. June 8 (AP)—Newfoundlanders do not want confederation with Canada, Mr. Charles E. Hunt, K. C., St. John's lawyer and former member of the Island's legislature, declared in an address here yesterday.

As a matter of fact, the barrister asserted, relations between the two countries were almost as close now as though they were united politically. Business in Newfoundland, he said, was controlled by the four great Canadian banks, which exercised "tremendous and overwhelming power" over the island's industries.

Unbiased Justice Wins in Convicting Millens and Faber

(Continued from Page 1)

net been drawn about them that their actual participation in the robbery and murder was not open to question. The jury decided, however, that in the eyes of the law the defendants were able to distinguish between right and wrong and possessed the power to conduct themselves accordingly, that they were conscious of the nature of their acts, and were aware of the consequences.

Although the trial required an unusually long time, its very length is pointed out by some as an indication of the fair treatment accorded the defendants, and of the consequent quality of the justice meted out.

Plenty of Opportunity

It was said the court "leaned over backward" to give the defendants an opportunity to prove themselves insane and thus not responsible for the crime.

Regardless of the time involved in the trial itself, the significant fact remains that the crime has been solved, most of the stolen money, amounting to about $12,000, has been recovered, and the responsible parties have been tried and convicted, all within about four months of the crime.

The incident actually involved two murders, the other victim, Officer Frank Haddock, having been killed by machine-gun bullets as the bandits escaped. Also two others were wounded. Although five indictments covering these murders, assaults and the robbery were returned by the grand jury against each of the three defendants, they were tried on but two indictments, one for robbery and one for murder, in order to save time in selecting the jury.

Good Work By Police

Astute work on the part of the state police detectives is credited with the solution of what appeared for a time to be another in a list of unsolved crimes, which on Feb. 2, already had aroused Massachusetts to a high pitch of indignation. Thus the Millen-Faber trial received attention that transcended its merely sensational aspects and focused upon the underlying problems of crime reduction and the ability of the existent judicial system to cope with the situation.

A burned automobile answering the description of the one used in the hold-up was found in Norwood some days later. Seeking clews, detectives noted in the undamaged battery a plate which failed to match its mates. The trail led to a battery shop, the proprietor of which said Irving and Murton Millen had brought the battery in for repairs a few days previous to the robbery.

In New York, on Feb. 25, the brothers were arrested. Irving confessed.

The next day in Boston, Faber, who had been questioned as a result of a piece of radio equipment found near the burned car, also was taken into custody. He, too, confessed.

Arraignment quickly followed and after routine legal tilting and one postponement, due to difficulty in arranging counsel for the Millens, the trial began on April 16.

Revelations in the testimony, of the Millen family life, drew from Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, dean of Massachusetts psychiatrists, the comment that "a home environment of brutality and disrespect for law can be expected to produce little else but criminally-minded sons."

Ethics Code Voted By Newspaper Guild; Broun Is Reëlected

ST. PAUL, June 9 (AP)—A code of ethics for newspaper men was approved by delegates from 76 cities at the concluding session of the four-day convention of the American Newspaper Guild.

A resolution calling for "freedom of conscience" to tell the truth accurately, not to distort or suppress facts such as might lead to economic, industrial or military wars, was adopted by the guild.

Mr. Heywood Broun of New York was reëlected president; Mr. Jonathan Eddy of New York, executive secretary, and Mr. Emmett Crozier of Newark, N. J., treasurer. Mr. Morris Watson of New York was named vice-president-at-large and 13 district vice-presidents chosen.

The convention voted to instruct President Broun to name a committee to confer with President Roosevelt at an early date regarding "fair treatment" for newspaper men and women after speakers on the floor denounced the attitude of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, and Mr. George Buckley, deputy administrator in charge of the newspaper code.

The main provisions of the code of ethics were:

A newspaper man's first duty is to give the public accurate and unbiased news reports.

The equality of all men before the law should be observed. Newspaper men should not be swayed by political, economic, social, racial or religious prejudices.

News accounts dealing with persons accused of crime should be in such form as not to mislead or prejudice public opinion.

Sources of confidential information should not be revealed.

Guilds should work against suppression of news by privileged persons or groups, including advertisers, commercial powers and friends of newspaper men.

Argon Gas 'Found' On Distant Star

CHICAGO, June 9 (AP)—Additional evidence that the atmosphere of other stars contains properties similar to that of the earth was announced yesterday by the University of Chicago.

Dr. W. W. Morgan of Yerkes Observatory of the university discovered the existence of the rare gas, argon in the atmosphere of the star Upsilon Sagittari from his spectroscopic observations. Argon constitutes about 1 per cent of the earth's atmosphere.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

To the Rescue!

All eyes on Worcester today where the Republicans are holding their first pre-primary convention with over 700 delegates in attendance and the new Worcester Auditorium crowded with loyal adherents to the Grand Old Party.

George H. Tarbell of Lincoln, newly elected state Republican chairman, who called the pre-primary convention to order, and Jay R. Benton of Belmont, president of the Middlesex Club, permanent chairman, both sounded the keynote of Massachusetts Republicanism when they insisted the party had a duty to perform in preventing the republic from drifting too far from its traditional constitutional moorings under the urge of the "New Deal."

At the great Night Before party in the Hotel Bancroft, Col. Hanford MacNider of Iowa, former commander of the American Legion and United States Ambassador to Canada, had struck the same vigorous note and insisted that the time had come for the Republican Party to make a final and invincible stand. He declared of the Democrats that "on the Socialistic platform their performance for one year is practically 100 per cent."

Chairman Benton among other vigorous utterances, said: "If there is danger in this country of too great disregard of American precedent and constitutional provision, what an opportunity for the Republican Party to stand forth as the preserver of the time-proven institutions of a free people and constitutional government.

"The country has been committed to a social experiment so sweeping that it has shattered every political equation. It has given the Republican Party a great issue. It has put in our hands a great moral issue, which, if courageously maintained, will assure Republican victory.

"We have no concessions to make to the doctrine of those who for the moment are in control of the Democratic Party. A great responsibility rests upon us."

* * *

Liberal Platform

The resolutions which the party adopts today are pronounced in their liberalism and the extent to which the old-time traditions have given way to the advancing ideals of the times.

One of the foremost planks of the platform calls for the establishment of unemployment reserves on the part of all responsible business and industrial concerns. The outstanding move on the part of the State in that direction is asked to be accompanied by interstate compacts to protect this Commonwealth from standing alone in the reform.

Another of the progressive planks nailed down this morning on the platform of the party demands the passage by the state Legislature of a mandatory minimum wage law.

The platform also reaffirms a belief in "a sound and stable currency," favors amendment of the federal milk license plan to give fair treatment to Massachusetts producers, commends the conduct of Republican legislators in opposing Democratic projects, urges a balanced budget and elimination of government extravagance, and asks "removal of the uncertainties born of continual experiment and arbitrary restrictions," curtailment of unprecedented bureaucracy, and elimination of competition by government.

* * *

The convention as it proceeds on its way anticipates the nomination of Gaspar G. Bacon of Boston for Governor; John W. Haigis of Greenfield for Lieutenant-Governor and Frederic W. Cook of Somerville for Secretary of the Commonwealth.

* * *

Likely Ones

Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General has seemed rather well assured of the party's renomination. Recently Robert T. Bushnell of Middlesex County and former district attorney, has indicated that he would accept the nomination for Attorney-General, but would not contest for it. Early today the indications pointed to Mr. Warner's being renominated.

Contests are being waged for the ticket places for treasurer and state auditor. Mrs. Elizabeth Pigeon of Boston, Frank Lally of Belmont and Emerson J. Caldwell of Weymouth have been mentioned for the auditorship, their chances being spoken on about in the order named.

For the treasury, Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham, Oscar H. Dionne of New Bedford, Herman A. MacDonald of Beverly, Former Representative Richard E. Johnson of Boston and Max Ulin of Dorchester are all active candidates as the hour for voting approaches.

For the United States senatorship, Robert M. Washburn, president of the Roosevelt Club of Massachusetts, from the days of "T. R.," was the first outspoken candidate. He jumped into the welter when Maj. Judson Hannigan dismayed the Republican Club of Massachusetts by advocating a free field for the present incumbent, David I. Walsh, and he's been active there ever since. Major Hannigan recanted some days ago and said he would be willing to accept the nomination and do battle with Mr. Walsh.

Gardner Pearson of Lowell also is in the contest. Former Gov. Frank G. Allen was urged for the place at the night-before dinner last night.

* * *

As to Mr. Curley

Of course the Republicans in Worcester as well as the Democrats all over the State are interested in the latest declaration by former Mayor James M. Curley.

The former mayor was speaking yesterday before the Springfield Rotary Club at the Hotel Kimball and he tied politics into the speech as is his wont. He said out and out that he's a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor whether the pre-primary of the 14th and 15th of June at Worcester nominates him or not.

"I made it clear in my letter to the Governor," said Mr. Curley, "that in the final analysis no group can determine the candidate. The people of the Commonwealth alone have the ultimate right to choose their candidates. I shall proceed at once with the formation of my campaign committee in the various parts of the State just as if the convention were over and I had received the nomination."

Rigors of Antarctic Returning to Normal

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, June 9 (Via Mackay Radio) (AP)—A 15-day respite for the Byrd expedition from the rigors of the antarctic winter was over today.

Temperatures have begun falling rapidly after climbing above the zero mark at least once every day in the past two weeks. The mercury yesterday touched 36 degrees below zero.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd from his outpost on the Ross ice barrier advised by radio that his warmest temperature during the "heat wave" was 14 degrees above, approximately 10 degrees below the maximum recorded here.

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Agriculture, Conservation, Health and Education Aided By League's Work in China

Technical Collaboration Explained in Report to Council Which Stresses Manifold Activities of Citizens Trained as Specialists Along Many Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A comprehensive account of League of Nations technical collaboration with China has been issued in the form of a report to the Council by its technical delegate.

This report includes a history of the Chinese National Economic Council, proceeds through an account of work done for agriculture in general, cotton, silk, water conservation, roads, health and education, embodies a chapter on "Reconstructive Activity of the Government" as outlined by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, president of the Executive Yuan, and concludes with an account of methods proposed for technical collaboration through the League.

Much encouragement is seen in the decision of Chinese authorities to appropriate $15,000,000 in Chinese currency, or about $5,000,000 in United States money, for the activities of the National Economic Council in 1934.

Present collaboration between China and the League should continue, the report advises, "based on the arrangements concluded in 1931 and continued in 1933; it will be carried out with elasticity permitted by the constitution of the League Technical Organization and required by the changing economic and political order of the present day."

Hopeful

One of the most hopeful features for the success of reconstruction in China, according to the report, "lies in the manifold activities of a large number of its citizens specialized in many fields of technical work who carry on steadily, away from the limelight of publicity, in a spirit of public service and guided by the interest of accomplishment.

"These men," the report says, "had known disillusionments attendant on changes of political program and political régime. They had passed through bitter experience of calamity and war at home and ineffectiveness of measures of international collaboration on major issues; they have attached themselves resolutely to positive development work, and some of them to the task of planning how best to build up their own country under all the present circumstances. Their background of solid technical knowledge was acquired partly in China, partly abroad. Having given a good deal of thought to the study of the working of the economic machinery of leading countries of the world, many of them have gained a remarkable—and perhaps generally unsuspected—insight into the Western practice in fields of public endeavor, financial, economic, industrial and agricultural, and often also into the philosophy underlying public policy in foreign lands.

"In short, China can count today on men with the requisite expert knowledge and clear understanding of their own technical needs and of the type of reform or improvement required. Except for some specialized domains, these men and their younger associates are capable of meeting under favorable general conditions the exigencies of the situation."

Before Depression

The National Economic Council was decided upon in May of 1931, at a time when several months had elapsed since serious civil war, the National Government flag was flying in central, northern and southeastern China as well as the four northeastern provinces which have since become "Manchukuo," and the effects of the world economic depression had not been greatly felt in China.

On Sept. 18 of that year the Japanese forces opened hostilities in Nanking, just after major floods had engaged the chief attention of the Chinese Government. Notwithstanding this, the council was inaugurated in November and despite the ensuing events which included hostilities at Shanghai and temporary removal of the capital from Nanking to Loyang, together with drains on the national finances and increased difficulties due to the spread of the world depression, the council went to work and has continually enlarged its field.

In the field of agriculture, extensive surveys have been made and recommendations proposed and to some degree put into effect. Among factors which must be overcome, it is agreed are the low output of Chinese agriculture, the high cost of credit facilities, the tax burden, and in much of the country the harsh and uneconomic system of land tenure.

Cotton and Silk

With reference to cotton culture, efforts are being made to improve the raw material supplied the spindles of the Chinese cotton industry. The falling-off in silk export is considered one of the striking features of the Chinese economic situation and while this is in part due to the general world situation, it has been accentuated beyond the levels of decline elsewhere, and the league experts are recommending means for improving quality, grading, care of the silkworms and other matters.

A great deal of work has been undertaken in the field of water conservancy, both to prevent disastrous floods and to assist in irrigation. When the National Flood Relief Commission ceased to exist in the summer of 1932 the Government caused the National Economic Council to take over funds, duties and apparatus, and work has since gone on while a program of permanent activity is being planned.

During the past five years, road construction by the Chinese provincial governments has increased in pace considerably and this continues both in collaboration with and independent of the National Economic Council and League help.

Health and education have both been the object of field surveys under League auspices and it is intended to push this work further as rapidly as possible.

Steel Decision Rests on Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

technical game of skill, with the court acting as a mere umpire. The reform has not yet been extended to the criminal side of the court's activities, but this change is considered inevitable, though its progress is disheartenningly slow.

State courts will eventually be enfranchised like the Supreme Court, it is hoped. If some of those who write on the subject of crime would familiarize themselves with the very real necessity of these basic legal reforms, it is felt at the Justice Department, the progress of the fight against gangster, crook and terrorist would materially progress.

* * *

Japanese-American Approach?—President Roosevelt, who is always glad to met anyone anywhere, is believed in White House circles to have expressed his willingness to confer with Japanese statesmen on mutual problems in Hawaii this summer:

The initiative, which was first broached over a month ago, comes from Japanese sources. But yesterday, when Prince Fumimaro Konoye, president of the Japanese House of Peers, was guest at a White House luncheon, the invitation is said to have been informally extended to the President.

In return, Mr. Roosevelt is believed to have said, "Delighted to see you any time," or words to that effect. Such a meeting would take place in the course of the President's cruise in the Pacific, probably in mid-July. It would afford an opportunity for friendly discussions at first hand, of naval, political and commercial problems, affecting the two countries.

* * *

Difficulties in Tokyo: But, although the possibility was originally raised by the Japanese, who suggested Premier Saito should cross his side of the Pacific, difficulties have now arisen. Premier Saito is in the midst of grave political troubles, springing from the scandal over the Bank of Formosa, and it is unlikely that he can be absent from his capital for long. The government may change before mid-July, and his successor may be able to leave, or some other equally eminent Japanese might come to Hawaii. But a full dress meeting between two heads of government seem somewhat remote.

* * *

Prince Konoye in Washington: The distinguished visitor to this country has had no opportunity beyond the single ceremonial White House luncheon to talk naval affairs or any other diplomatic business. Well-informed quarters here do not expect any particular discussions to mark the visit and indeed Prince Konoye with Mr. Hirosi Saito, the Japanese Ambassador have gone off today to the national golf championship at Ardmore, Penna.

But the noble visitor is one of an extending line of prominent Japanese who have made or renewed contacts with President Roosevelt during the past few months. The succession of "good will" tours has been remarkable. Since the first of the year, no less than four important Japanese have made valuable White House relations, both stating Japan's case to the President and carrying back to Japan invaluable impressions of presidential and American policy.

* * *

Price Fxing—Yes or No?: Bombarded with an unexpected mass of protest against abandonment of price-fixing, General Johnson makes haste to explain away part of the new NRA policy on this highly controversial subject. He insists that it will apply arbitrarily only to new codes—which, incidentally, may come out as one blanket code for all small industries still uncodified. He makes it very clear that no changes will be made in existing codes until the code authority in each case specifically requests it to be done And then only if he is satisfied the new arrangement is fair to all parties concerned.

Thus what appeared two days ago to be a great victory for the consumer very largely fizzles out, at least for the moment. Back of this hasty reversal of policy is the fact that General Johnson does want to modify the price-fixing policy of the NRA. He has launched his recovery organization on a transition program which he hopes will eventually eliminate the excessive and much attacked price-fixing features. But instead of pressing ahead immediately with charges in all existing codes he is forced to draw back and proceed much more slowly.

All of which provides a graphic illustration of the two sides to every NRA question. While price-fixing was an established part of the NRA criticism was heard everywhere—such severe criticism that it finally induced General Johnson to plan the most important retreat in NRA's history. But the moment he does so the other side suddenly becomes vocal.

Supporters of price-fixing discover it is time for them to get busy. NRA headquarters has suddenly been deluged with an almost unprecedented volume of letters and telegrams protesting against the retreat on price-fixing. Apparently, industry is just as anxious to keep price-fixing as consumers' organizations and the Darrow board are to get rid of it.

The plain fact is that the system produced tidy profits for industry at the expense of the consumer which apparently cannot as yet afford the extra burden. What is then most important? Most important—to build prices up to make higher wages and then more purchasing power, or to keep prices below purchasing power and hope the latter will keep on rising?

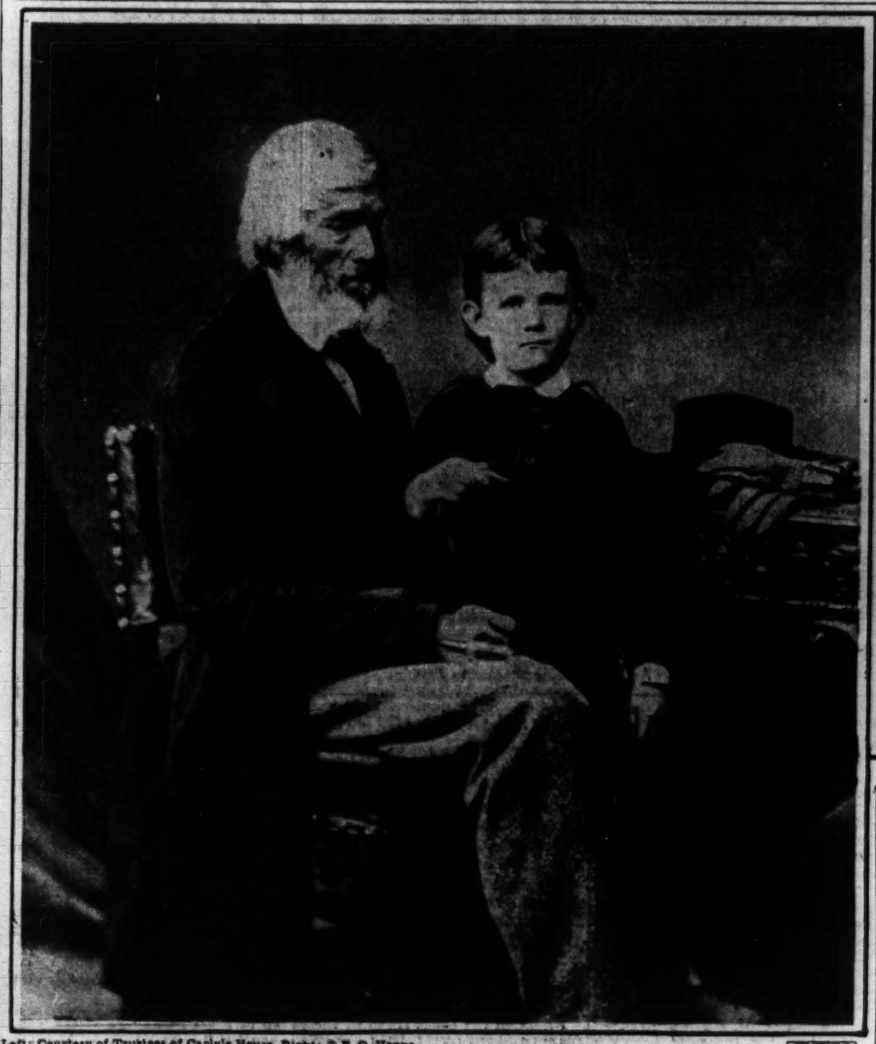
* * *

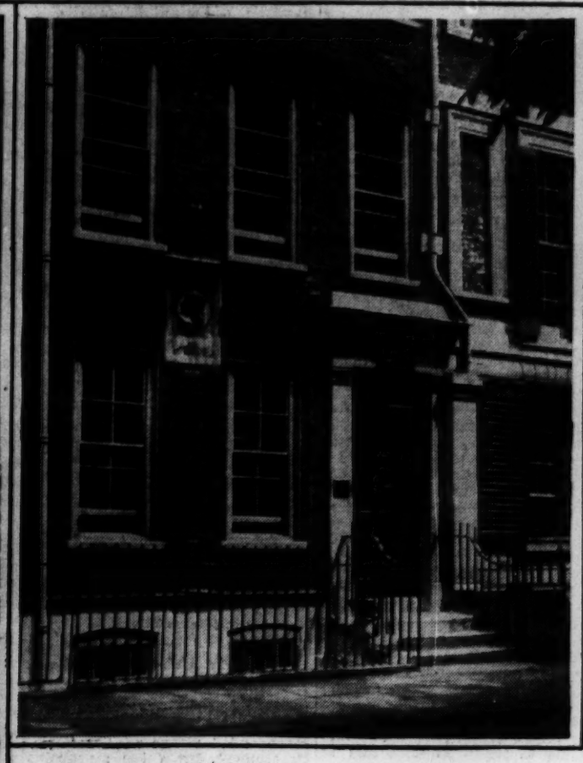
Darrow's 5-4-?: The first report of the Darrow Recovery Review Board went to President Roosevelt signed by five of its original six members. The second has now gone the same way signed only by four. And with it went a statement announcing that there will be a third and final Darrow report before the board winds up its affairs toward the end of the month. The question is, how many will sign the third?

Dispatch of the second report to Mr. Roosevelt clears up several uncertainties about the board. First of all Mr. Darrow's highly unpopular group—unpopular with the Administration, that is—coolly ignores every broad hint from both White House and NRA that it ought to fold up and go home. It is staying right here until it is satisfied in its own mind that the job is finished. Where it gets its money is not told. But it goes right on functioning. The board has at last set a somewhat indefinite date for its conclusion, such being the first intimation that it had any idea of not going on forever.

Mr. William O. Thompson refused to sign the second report on the ground that it failed to go far enough in recommending changes in the NRA. He, it was who with Mr. Darrow signed a supplement to the first report considered extremely radical in tone because he felt the first was too hesitant. Again he wished to go farther than the majority of the board dares to go.

Poet, Essayist, Historian—World Honors Him





Left: Courtesy of Trustees of Carlyle House. Right: © E. O. Hoppe

Literature Has Its Shrines

Left—Thomas Carlyle and Eldest Grandson and Namesake of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Poet and Philosopher. Right—The House at 5 Cheyne Street, Chelsea, London.

Centers Planned To Aid Work Of 'Dub' Gardeners

Garden Clubs Hear of Nation-Wide Beautification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 9—Garden clubs are rapidly increasing throughout the United States, it was declared here by Mr. Joel F. Smith of Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., president of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations at the annual meeting of the body here this week. These garden clubs, he said, are spreading the doctrine which he summed up as follows:

"Whether you live in a palace or a cottage, get out into your garden, create a spot of beauty and forget your troubles."

One of the most discussed topics at the sessions was a contemplated nation-wide system of centers to dispense free information to the "dub" gardener as well as the experienced grower. The garden center is expensive to maintain and methods of financing received serious consideration.

As garden centers are maintained in some cities, attendants are employed to answer all gardening questions. No charge is made for the service and the attendant is obligated to hunt up the needed information if he is unable to answer a question immediately.

Clearing the countryside of disfiguring billboards and continuing the work of beautifying highways are important projects in the activities of the council. This work was set forth in the report of the Billboard Committee made by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin of New York.

In Arkansas a unified beautification program, it was reported, included the inauguration of highway beautification contests.

Kansas has been able to get fairly good work started on roadside landscaping, it was said. In Maine the proceeds of a recent flower show will be used for the beautification of highways. Garden clubs of Maryland will offer a cash prize for the best piece of roadside improvement.

Michigan was reported as conducting a campaign for beautifying highways and removing roadside ugliness, having made progress along the two lines of endeavor. New Jersey is organizing county units and is improving sections of highways as demonstrations to arouse the demand for beautiful roadsides.

New York has an opening wedge in billboard elimination by the passage of a new state law which prohibits the erection or maintenance of advertising signs, structures or devices of any kind within 500 feet of any state park or parkway.

Mr. J. N. "Ding" Darling, noted cartoonist, appealed to the council to "take it upon yourself to see that every state operates actively on the National Planning Board's schedule. No greater service could be rendered conservation throughout the country.

Principia Confers First B. A. Degrees

ELSAH, Ill., June 9—The Principia College of Liberal Arts conferred the Bachelor of Arts degree here yesterday upon the members of its first graduating class. The ceremony took place in the chapel of the new college campus at Elsah on the bluffs of the Mississippi River, 35 miles from St. Louis.

The chapel is the first building to be entirely finished in the building program of the Elsah campus. Eventually the chapel will stand in the center of the 15 buildings designed to house the first unit of the college.

On behalf of the trustees, Mr. Frederic E. Morgan, director of the Principia, announced the College of Liberal Arts will move to new campus at Elsah in January, 1935.

The chapel exercises here concluded Principia's thirty-sixth year as a recognized educational institution. Its commencement season began Tuesday afternoon with the graduation of the class of 1934 from the eighth grade of the Lower School. Certificates were granted Thursday to 42 seniors in the Upper School. Yesterday morning diplomas were awarded to 53 graduates of the Junior College. These events all took place on the Principia campus at St. Louis.

Mr. George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., of Chicago, was the guest speaker at the Junior College commencement exercises. After this event the participants and guests at the first senior college graduation ceremonies were taken by bus to the new Elsah campus.

Middle West Urges Nation-Wide Support Of St. Lawrence Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis. — Preparations have been undertaken for a nation-wide appeal, Gov. A. G. Schmedeman of Wisconsin said here, for support in a move to obtain ratification of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway treaty at the next session of Congress.

Letters have been sent to the governors of Indiana and Ohio, he reported, asking their participation in an association of mid-western governors and their coöperation in raising a $50,000 fund to finance the campaign.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Association of United States Governors was launched at a recent conference in Chicago attended by Governor Schmedeman, Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota, Mr. O. J. Fjetland, representing Gov. W. A. Comstock of Michigan, and representatives of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association and the Great Lakes Harbors Association from Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio.

"The sectionalism which has prevented the two-thirds vote necessary to ratify the pending treaty has ignored the benefits of the project as a whole," a resolution adopted at Chicago said. "The interests of the East and South are so intimately bound up with the interests of the Midwest and the nation as a whole that common equity as well as ordinary expediency demand unity of action. Other sections of the country cannot consistently stand out against the right of the Midwest and at the same time demand or hope to procure support for their own projects and their own sections."

Cosmic Rays Heard In Canadian Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—During the demonstration on experiments in physics with electron tubes given by Prof. Arnold Pitt before the Institute of Radio Engineers in the physics building of the University of Toronto, cosmic rays were heard. The sounds which were heard every three seconds as dull pops on a special apparatus on a desk covered with vacuum tubes were the sounds of the cosmic rays shooting down out of space, and amplified hundreds of times, according to Professor Pitt. The velocity of these rays is so great that when obstructed by lead one yard thick, half of them penetrate through.

Gamma-rays were heard by means of a tube containing one milligram of radium. The action of alpha-particles which came from a radio-active metal, polonium, was shown by a muffled sound, it was pointed out by the professor. None of these phenomena have been used for any applied purpose as yet.

He demonstrated on a special gramophone record how the quality of sound could be greatly altered by change in the frequency. Another apparatus was shown for testing pitch of sound. A light flashed in a vacuum tube if the pitch of a tuning fork he struck was not true.

Motor Registrations Jump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An increase of 117 per cent in the registration of new automobiles in South Carolina for the first four months of this year over the same period of last year, and 164 per cent boost in truck license applications, was reported by state highway officials. Authorities believe this is a definite indication that business conditions are improving.

President to Fish From Gig

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—When the United States cruiser Houston leaves with President Roosevelt on his cruise to Hawaii, a small gig will be taken on deck for use as a presidential fishing boat. The gig, made from a small used tender, was inspected today and approved by Mr. Vincent Astor, the President's sailing friend.

London Pays Carlyle Honor At Old House in Cheyne Row

Center of Celebrations Surrounding 100th Anniversary of Author's Coming to Home Where He Wrote Most of His Great Works

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 9—One of the focal points of London's literary past, 5 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, will be the center of celebrations tomorrow, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the day when Thomas Carlyle and his wife moved under its roof.

The Carlyles had come up to London from Craigenputtock, near Dumfries, a bleak Scottish farm on the bleak hills; they were poor enough in purse, but stout in purpose. When they settled at 5 Cheyne Row they probably little thought that their new abode would soon be a rendezvous of the Victorian literary giants, and that later a Carlyle medallion in marble would be placed on the outer wall to mark the prowess of the great historian, philosopher and essayist, and that the whole house would become a memorial museum, whither the footsteps of his admirers would turn from every quarter of the world.

Their house has now been a Carlyle Museum for nearly 40 years, and during that period, especially during the last decade, the cost of its maintenance has increased so much as to become a pressing problem.

Was to Them a Home

Though it is a shrine today, 5 Cheyne Row in Carlyle's day was always a home, where Thomas and Jane, immensely proud of one another, rubbed down the angularities of their temperament, and lived, one may believe, a happier life than some of the critics would have us imagine. He was proud from the first of the place which was to be his home. "We are called Cheyne-row proper (pronounced Chainie Row)," he wrote to his wife before finally taking possession—

> "and are a 'genteel neighbourhood,' two old ladies on the one side, unknown character on the other, but with 'pianos,' as (Leigh) Hunt said. . . . On the whole a most massive roomy sufficient old house, with places, for example, to hang, say, three dozen hats or cloaks on; and many crevices and queer old presses and shelved closets (all light and newpointed in their way) as would gratify the most covetous Goody" (his favorite name for his wife Jane).

And the rent was only £35 a year! Although the house was so far from the London of that time that by day he could see nothing but the summits of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, and by night only the gleam of the great Babylon affronting the peaceful skies—he was afflicted almost to distraction by the crowing of neighbors' cocks and other noises, that at great expense—a sum of £169—he built himself the famous "attic study" with its double walls, in a vain attempt to ensure quiet. Here "Frederick the Great" and most of his other books were written.

Rich or Poor—None Knew

Mrs. Carlyle, it has been said, managed so well that comfort was never absent . . . and no one looking on could have guessed whether they were rich or poor. Whatever she had to do she did with a peculiar personal grace that gave a charm to the most prosaic details.

To describe every famous visitor who came to 5 Cheyne Row would go far toward making an international picture gallery of the intellectually elect. Browning came, and Mrs. Carlyle expressed her private opinion—but in a letter which has been preserved to this day—that the poet was "nothing, or very little, more than a fluff of feathers."

Anon, the redoubtable Count d'Orsay makes his entrance, and she pictures "Carlyle in his gray plaid suit, and his tub chair, looking blandly at the Prince of Dandies; and the Prince of Dandies, on an opposite chair, all resplendent as a diamond beetle, looking blandly at him." A delectable meeting!

Leigh Hunt was often dropping in—more than once to borrow the price of the family dinner, and Carlyle penetrated beneath the "poetical tinkerdom" of Hunt's home and the make-shifts of his life to the genuine heart beneath.

Inspired a Rondeau

It was Leigh Hunt who brought a piece of unexpected good news to Mrs. Carlyle, who impulsively kissed him, and he went away to write that charming rondeau—

> Jenny kissed me when we met,
> Jumping from the chair she sat in;
> Time, you thief, who love to get
> Sweets into your list, put that in;
> Say I'm weary, say I'm sad,
> Say that health and wealth have missed me,
> Say I'm growing old—but add,
> Jenny kissed me.

Emerson, a favorite visitor, always slept in the "spare bedroom." Mazzini and Louis Blanc, Huxley and Ruskin, Monckton Milnes the poet and Owen the anatomist—all crossed the threshold, a motley crowd, but all bearing testimony by their presence to Carlyle's genius for friendship.

One day there was a great commotion, and John Stuart Mill came hurriedly up the stairs, in a great state of agitation, and at first unable to speak.

"What ails you, man?" said Carlyle, and in broken accents he was told that the manuscript of the first volume of the "French Revolution," the result of five months of steady toil by Carlyle, had been destroyed.

Charity Eases Tragedy

Carlyle had lent it to Mill, for his suggestions; Mill had without leave lent it to Mrs. Taylor, and her servant, mistaking it for a bundle of waste paper, had used it to light the fire!

When, crushed and heart-broken, Mill left Cheyne Row that night, Carlyle closed the door after him and, turning to his wife, said:

"Well, Mill, poor fellow, is terribly cut up; we must endeavor to hide from him how very serious the business is for us."

Tennyson, large-featured, dim-eyed, bronze-colored, shaggy-headed as Carlyle has said, was a frequent visitor there. "Good evening, Tom," he would say as he entered. "Good evening, Alfred," was the reply. Little more was said. Indeed it is on record that they sat thus silent until the church clock struck midnight, and as the poet rose to leave Carlyle grasped his hand and exclaimed: "Mon, we've had a fine time."

Telephone Links Ship With Folks Back Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Even though 10,000 miles away, passengers aboard the world-cruising Empress of Britain are never more than a split second from sound of home.

Since the Empress reached the opposite face of the globe on this cruise, many friends of tourists aboard her have been thrilled when taking up their telephone receivers to hear the operator announce the Empress of Britain on the high seas, on the line; and somewhere in the China Sea, or Indian Ocean from aboard the liner the voice of relative or friend is clearly heard.

Gas Mask Drills Made Obligatory In French Cities

But Paris Postpones Siren Warning of Air Attacks

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 9—The French Cabinet today approved a project for "passive defense" of Paris and other French cities against air attacks.

The plan consists essentially, it is understood, of a law obliging all citizens to take part in gas attack drills and in provision for universal distribution of gas masks and construction of bomb-proof shelters.

Sounding of a giant siren in Paris has been planned for today to acquaint Parisians with its sound but this has been postponed. The official reason given for the postponement was that preparations were not yet complete, but it is no secret that the real reason lies in protests from merchants that such an act at this time would frighten the visitors whom Paris is making special preparations to receive in the next few weeks.

Alberta Legislature Rejects Health Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The proposal introduced in the Alberta Legislature to amend the Marriage Act by requiring that both parties to a marriage must first produce health certificates or affidavits was withdrawn from the order paper by the unanimous consent of the House.

After full investigation, Mr. George Hoadley, Minister of Health, said he found a great amount of variation of opinion regarding it and decided to postpone further action.

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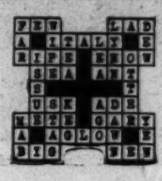


Soviet Likes Recognition; Seeks Unity in Patriotism Through Revamped Policy

Nationalistic Decree Regarded as End of Class Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, June 9—Russia is relinquishing its class warfare for national unity based on patriotism and national feeling. This interpretation is placed upon today's editorial in Pravda, the Communist Party organ, commenting upon the decree increasing penalties for high treason which will make all members of a family responsible for traitorous actions.

The editorial signalizes a new and significant trend in Russia's Communist philosophy. This trend has not emphasized love of country so much as love of class. In the opinion of qualified onlookers, it indicates the Soviet Government is convinced that its class struggle has achieved its purpose, so that henceforth the Communist Party may rely upon a national patriotism for internal security.

Repeated emphasis in the editorial upon the patriotic feeling of "honest specialists" and the intelligentsia as well as workers is interpreted as indicating the Communist Party's belief that all Russian groups are sufficiently single-minded to work unitedly for their native country in the same sense as citizens of other nations.

Under the heading, "For Native Land"—wherein the Russian word is precisely that used in pre-revolutionary Russia — Pravda declares, "One hundred and seventy millions for whom the Soviet land is their own mother will punish traitors to the native country with all their force." It adds that Russia is "limitlessly dear to workers, peasants and our Soviet intelligentsia."

The decree provides that plotters against the Government, and betrayers of state secrets be punished by execution and that these include Red Army members crossing, or flying across, borders to join an enemy. All adult members of families living with, or dependent upon traitors at the time of the crime will be deprived civil rights and exiled to a distant part of Siberia for five years.

Soldiers knowing about such crimes, and not reporting the same will be held equally responsible since "neutrality in such matters also is treason."

U. S. Link Changes World Diplomatic Aspect; Curbs Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

from exports—all of which obviously could not have been diverted to the purchase of goods in the United States—have been far short of $500,000,000 since 1930.

Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, foreign commissar, in his statement at the London Economic Congress, that the Soviet Union was prepared to place orders to a value of $1,000,000,000, over and above its planned purchases abroad, provided that credits were forthcoming, may be set down as a piece of window-dressing. Assuming that the Soviet Government desires to preserve its credit, it is hard to see how it could afford to accept credits for $1,000,000,000, assuming that any country were willing to grant them, unless it were assured a corresponding expansion of its exports.

And countries with far greater competitive industrial power than the Soviet Union would find it difficult, in these days of high tariffs, quota restrictions and other barriers to trade, to discover offhand markets for the sale of an extra $1,000,000,000 worth of goods abroad. America's experiences with overlending to South America and to central Europe during the years which preceded the depression would seem to dictate a more sober and discreet credit policy in regard to the Soviet Union. Russia unquestionably needs large quantities of many American products: railroad and factory equipment, machine-tools, excavating and dredging machinery, copper, cattle and cotton, to mention a few of the more obvious. America, on its side, can absorb a certain amount of Soviet timber, manganese, furs, bristles, platinum, matches and miscellaneous products.

Needs Careful Management

A wise and discriminating credit policy, coupled with a liberal attitude toward imports from Russia, will doubtless bring about, over a term of years, a substantial, although not a phenominal increase in Soviet-American trade from its present extremely low level. A rash and reckless policy of sweeping credits for Soviet purchases in America, unaccompanied by any effort to insure that there should be a corresponding increase in Soviet sales to America, would merely pave the way for a repetition of the South American and central European disillusionments. For when one makes every allowance for the intention of the Soviet Government to honor its foreign commitments and for the improvement in its credit standing which has come with the discharge of a substantial part of its obligations in Germany, it is quite obvious that heavily one-sided trade, under present world conditions, carries with it, in the long run, a definite risk of inability to meet obligations.

If one studies the exchange of correspondence between President Roosevelt and Mr. Litvinoff which preceded the establishment of diplomatic relations, one finds only one Soviet concession to the American viewpoint which has no parallel in its negotiations with other countries. And this concession is of a "Pickwickian" character, i.e., it will obviously not be literally carried into effect. The Soviet Government undertakes "not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group—and to prevent the activity on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group—which has as an aim the overthrow or the preparation for the overthrow of, or bringing about by force of a change in, the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories, or possessions."

The International Goes On

Now, if words mean anything, this would seem to obligate the Soviet Government to expel from its territory the Communist International, which, if one may trust the evidence of its numerous long-winded resolutions, is certainly working for the overthrow of the United States Government, as of every other "capitalist" government. But the Soviet Government obviously has no intention of doing any such thing; a Congress of the International will be held in Moscow this year.

For the sake of keeping the record clear it should be brought out that the Communist International is continuing its propaganda from Moscow, regardless of the sweeping "anti-propaganda" pledge of the Soviet Government. From the standpoint of practical importance, this is a minor point. America could consider itself fortunate indeed if it had nothing more to worry about than the fulminations of the International and the feeble activities of the American Communist Party, which not even the impact of a major economic crisis could galvanize into a formidable force of social unrest. And Soviet appreciation of the actual and potential benefits of American recognition is sufficiently keen to make it highly improbable that any authorized diplomatic or commercial representatives of the Soviet Government will indulge in improper propaganda.

President Roosevelt undoubtedly voiced the sentiments of the great majority of the American people when he emphasized the point that Americans in Russia should be free to worship as they see fit and the "right to a fair and speedy public trial and the right to be represented by counsel of their choice" by Americans who may be arrested in the Soviet Union.

Expect Religious Freedom

Freedom of worship will undoubtedly be accorded to Americans; any attempt to carry on religious activity among Russians will doubtless be checked by the administrative methods of which the Gay-Pay-Oo is a past master.

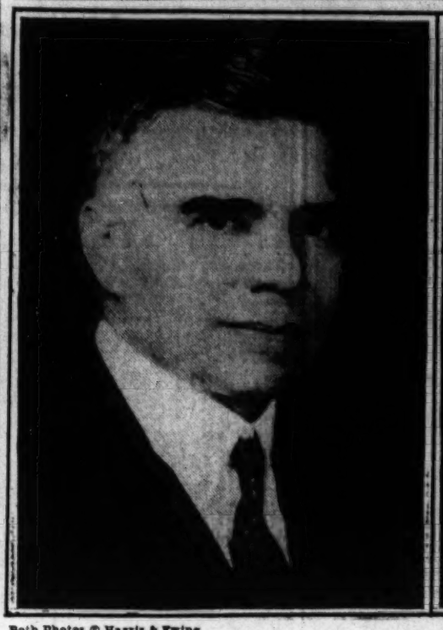
It is certainly desirable that the Soviet authorities should have been clearly informed that the American Government would not view with indifference the refusal of normal facilities for defense to Americans who may be charged with offenses against Soviet law.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Washington and Moscow put an end to a situation that had become anomalous and that was bringing definite disadvantages to both countries. There is certainly no irreconcilable conflict of interest between the Soviet Union and the United States in any part of the world; and the profound political, social and economic differences in the internal structures of the two countries should not bar the way to mutual understanding and to friendly coöperation in such fields as science, art and exploration.

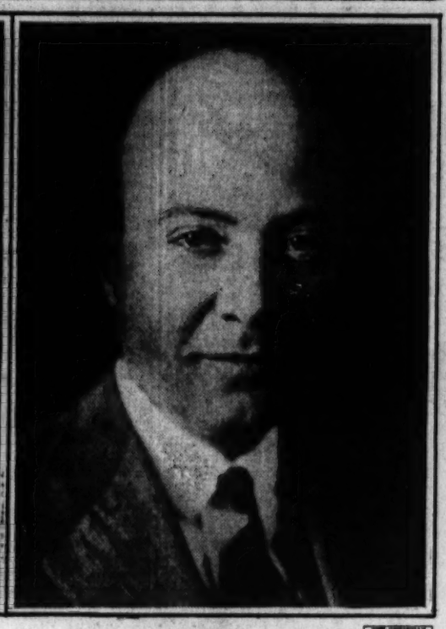
At the same time, in view of the human tendency to run to extremes, it may not be amiss to reflect that because Russia has not proved an "economic vacuum," to use the expression of an American statesman, it is not necessarily an economic El Dorado.

And because America unwisely intervened in Russia against the Soviet Government in 1918 is no reason why America should in any way commit itself to intervention on behalf of the Soviet Government in 1934 or 1935.

Communism and Capitalism Shake Hands



Alexander Troyanovsky
Soviet Ambassador to the United States.



William C. Bullitt
American Ambassador to Russia.

Both Photos © Harris & Ewing

Fast Planes to Fly At Toronto Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Four planes of the British Air Force will be sent to Toronto for the city's centennial air pageant to take place on July 2, 3 and 4, it was recently announced in the British House of Commons by Sir Philip Sassoon, Undersecretary for Air. These planes will be of the Hawker Fury type, the standard interceptor, single-seater fighter of the Royal Air Force.

Although the exact speed of these planes is kept secret, they are said to be the fastest standard fighter in use. It is known that they can travel at 207 miles an hour at the height of 20,000 feet, and attain that height in nine minutes, 20 seconds. They can be put into what is known as a terminal velocity drive during which speeds in excess of 400 miles an hour are reached.

Ottawa, it is understood, will send a formation of Siskins from the Government flying field at Trenton, another flight will come from Camp Borden, and it is probable that American army planes will come from Selfridge Field, Detroit.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

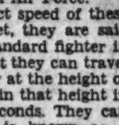
At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.
March, "Land of the Maple" ..... Laurendeau
Overture to "Stradella" ..... Flotow
"Molly on the Shore" ..... Grainger
Polovetzian Dances from "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin
"Circus Day," Fantasy ..... Deems Taylor
(Eight Pictures from Memory) Op. 8
I. Street Parade
II. Bareback Riders
IV. a. The Lion Cage
b. The Dog and Monkey Circus
c. The Waltzing Elephant
V. Tight-Rope Walker
VI. Juggiers
VII. Clowns
VIII. Finale
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
"The Cat and the Fiddle," Selection ..... Kern
Mosquito Dance ..... White
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ..... Bizet

Theaters

"H. M. S. PINAFORE" and "TRIAL BY JURY" (Shubert). Last time tonight, 8:30.
"THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET" (Opera House). With Katharine Cornell and Basil Rathbone. Last time tonight, 8:15.

Movies

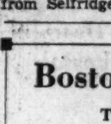


KEITH'S — Vicki Baum's "I Give My Love," with Wynne Gibson, Paul Lukas and Eric Linden. 11:27 a. m., 2:10, 4:53, 7:36, 10:19. Also "Let's Talk It Over" with Chester Morris and May Clarke.

STATE—"Sadie McKee," with Joan Crawford. Held for another week. 12:25, 2:40, 5, 7:20, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—James Cagney sacrifices himself for the well-being of Joan Blondell in "He Was Her Man." Fenway at 2:26, 4:58, 7:30, 10. Paramount at 9, 11:21 a. m., 2:58, 4:35, 7:12, 9:49. Also "Call It Luck" with Pat Patterson and Charles Starrett.

METROPOLITAN—"Many Happy Returns," with Gracie Allen and George Burns. Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians play their way through the film, too. "La Fiesta" revue on the stage. 11:35 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25.

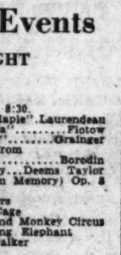


ORPHEUM — Cab Calloway and his orchestra head the vaudeville bill. The Five Percolators and Nicodemus appear with them. 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Screen feature is "In Love With Life." First showing at 10:10 a. m.

FINE ARTS—Lillian Harvey in "Congress Dances." Brought back by request. 2, 4:20, 6:50, 9:20

BOSTON—Jean Arthur and Donald Cook in "The Most Precious Thing in Life." 11:20 a. m., 1:56, 4:29, 7:02, 9:35. Also Ann Sothern as "The Hell Cat."

EXETER—Victor McLaglen and Boris Karloff in a well done, but tragic, story of a group of cavalrymen lost in the Arabian Desert during the war. "The Lost Patrol." 2:10, 5:06, 7:55. Also Mary Brian and George O'Brien in "Ever Since Eve."



BEACON — Laurel and Hardy in "Sons of the Desert." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35. Also Janet Gaynor and Lionel Barrymore in "Carolina."

UPTOWN—Spencer Tracy and John Boles in a lively satire on Hollywood movie makers, "Bottoms Up." 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also Ginger Rogers in "Finishing School."

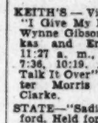
Other Events

"PLEASURE FAIR"—Staged in the colorful manner of 18th Century England by the Cambridge Y. W. C. A. At Gerry's Landing, 7:15.

SUNDAY

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, in the Church Edifice, Main Street, Marshfield Hills, 3:30.

Music



ERA ORCHESTRA—Concert in the Museum of Fine Arts. Will Dodge, conductor. Admission free. 3. Program:
Overture, Ruy Blas ..... Mendelssohn
Andante Cantabile for strings ..... Tchaikovsky
Concert Waltz, Girls of Baden ..... Koninski
Selection from "The Three Musketeers" ..... Friml
Largo from "The New World Symphony" ..... Dvorak
Irish Reel, "Molly on the Shore" ..... Grainger
'Cello solo, Berceuse from "Jocelyn" ..... Godard
En Badinant for strings ..... D'Ambrosio
Slavic Rhapsody ..... Friedmann

ERA BAND CONCERTS—Franklin Park, Jamaica Pond, Marine Park. All at 3.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at North Station for 3:30 train to Melrose. Rambler meeting at home of Messrs. Taylor and Jones, 259 West Emerson Street, Melrose. Special music.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Palmer Clark and his orchestra	Don Bigelow and his orchestra	Baseball game, Red Sox-Wash.	Dance program. CBS dance music.
5:15				
5:30	NBC piano duo	Don Bigelow and his orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie		Yankee Singers	Mischa Raginsky's
6:00	"Wings," Geo. Mason	Evening Tattler;	News Service	string ensemble
6:15	Baseball résumé	records; skits	Sport reports	Golf report
6:30	Reports; features	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	John Herrick; orch.	Princeton Choirs	Talk, F. W. Wile	Reports; news
7:00	World in Review	Cavaliers Quartet.	Font Page Drama.	Leon Belasco and
7:15	Pickens Sisters, trio	NBC speaker	Script act; music	his orchestra
7:30	Don Bestor and his	After Dinner Revue	CBS vocalists	Jack Fisher's Or-
7:45	dance orchestra	NBC violinist	Roy Helton, talk	chestra; soloist
8:00	Spanish Interlude	United States Ma-	CBS soloist	Comedy Capers
8:15	Comedian Harmonists	rine Band	"Drought Relief"	Hugh Connor and
8:30	ERA Band of Unem-	F l o y d Gibbons;	Morton Downey's	his orchestra
8:45	ployed Musicians	Shilkret's Orch.	Studio Party	Getting the News.
9:00	N. E. Singing Clubs	Phila. City Sym-	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music.
9:15	Monitor Interview	phony Orchestra	chorus; con. orch.	Organ; soloist
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Beatrice Fairfax;	"One Crowded	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra	dramatic sketch.	Hour," drama	Reports; news
10:00	Local dance music	Travelcade solo-	Dick Messner and	George Givot,
10:15	Reports; organ	ists; orchestra	his orchestra	comedy in dialect
10:30	National Barn Dance	Interfraternity	Yankee Yarns	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	Sing; choirs	Reports; music	congregation
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports,	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	folk dance music	News; dance music	ice; Reggie	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Headliners	"One Man's Fam-	Child's Orchestra	Sign off
11:45	Frolic; speakers	ily," dramatic sk.	CBS dance music.	

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Phantom Strings	St. Paul's Cath'd'l	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features	"World Pictures".	choir and organ	program
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Madison Ensemble.	Dramatization and
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	Kaltenborn's news.	orchestra
1:00	vocal soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Columbia Church
1:15	mixed chorus	his orchestra	with speakers,	of the Air
1:30	Sunday Forum: Dr. R.	Mary Small; orch.	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	W. Sockman; music.	NBC harpist	ensemble	from New York.
2:00	South Sea Islanders:	Gene Arnold and	CBS soloist	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Hawaiian group	the Commodores.	Abram Chasins	accordion; solos.
2:30	Concert Artists: NBC	Grace Hayes	Lazy Dan, the	Armando Corea &
2:45	recital program	Landt Trio	Minstrel Man	his orchestra
3:00	Bar-X Days & Nights,	Talking Picture	Symphonic Hour:	Silent
3:15	sketch; music	Time, sketch	concert orchestra,	Silent
3:30	NBC Bavarian Con-	Dancing Shadows,	Howard Barlow,	Silent
3:45	cert Orchestra	concert ensemble.	conductor	Silent
4:00	Morgan Memorial	Romance of Meat.	Boston University	Buffalo Variety
4:15	NBC organ recital	NBC soloist; trio.	baccalaureate ser-	Workshop
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Palmer Clark and	vice from Sym-	Oregon on Parade:
4:45	sketch	his orchestra	phony Hall; ser-	music
5:00	Sunday Vespers:	John B. Kennedy.	mon, Dr. Marsh.	The Playboys
5:15	speaker; music	African opera	Twilight Reveries:	Poetry; pianos
5:30	Int. Tidbits; Mario	Sentinels; chorus,	soloist; organ	Sanderson and
5:45	Cozzi; orchestra	soloist; orchestra.	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Studio pianist	Religious period,	News service	"Poet's Gold"
6:15	Buccaneers Quartet	from New York	Report; organ	Nick Lucas; orch.
6:30	Studio reports	Recordings	Salon Gems	Organ recital
6:45	Jaysnoffs, pianists	Comedy stars	CBS sol'sts; pianos	News service
7:00	Silken Strings: Prev-	Manhattan Merry-	"Peter the Great,"	Evening service
7:15	in's Orchestra	Go-Round; pop.	dramatic sketch	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; re-	Chicago Knights,	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra	ports; recordings.	male quartet	Church; sermon
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	Voice of Columbia:	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra, with	soloists; chorus;	choir; organ
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	comedian and	Concert pianist
8:45	lington, announcer	vocal sextet	dance orchestra	Double quartet
9:00	Will Rogers; Pickens	Rakov's Music and	Family Theater:	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	Sisters; Revelers; or.	popular soloists	sketch; music	dation; orch.
9:30	Studio report	American Album	Fred Waring's	Local dance music
9:45	NBC talk series	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians	Reports; news
10:00	Mme. Schumann-Heink	Victor Young and	Dramatic sketch	Wayne King and
10:15	Joe and Bateese	his orchestra	Studio reports	his orchestra
10:30	Cab Calloway and his	Pitts and Horton;	Forty-five Minutes	Organ recital
10:45	orchestra	Shilkret's Orch.	in Hollywood	Studio chorus

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.
2:00 WAAB, Classical Album: half hour program of recordings.
3:30 WAAB, Addresses from dedication of new Post Office Department Building in Washington, D. C.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, "Wings," George Mason, aviation editor, Boston Transcript.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "Long Past Due," Snow Village story, dramatic sketch.
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert: Gladys Swarthout, soprano; Rose Brancato, soprano; Fred Hufsmith, tenor; Frank Chapman, baritone; string orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: end men; interlocutor; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, House Party, with Joe Cook, soloists, vocal trios and orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Walter Damrosch and his symphony orchestra; John B. Kennedy.
10:30 WAAB, Musical Album: Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
10:45 WBZ, Siberian Singers: Russian male chorus recital.
10:45 WEEI, "Gothic Echoes"; Radio City chorus; organ.
12:00 WEEI, Winner of public-speaking contest of American Institute of Banking.

New York Moves To Drive Beggars Off the Streets

Issues Cards Listing 20 Places Where Needy Can Get Food and Shelter

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9—The Department of Public Welfare has prepared a large number of cards intended to solve the problem of the kind-hearted person who feels guilty when turning away from a mendicant asking alms.

The most effective aid one can offer in such a case is to hand the beggar a small card listing 20 welfare agencies in the five boroughs here where every possible effort will be made to assist persons seeking food, shelter, clothing or advice, the department says.

The cards were prepared by the central registration bureau of the Department of Public Welfare in cooperation with the mendicancy committee of the Welfare Council of New York City.

Emphasizing that New York City "is equipped to care for every person in need," the department offers to supply the cards to anyone who will telephone their requirements to Whitehall 4-8648 or to Gramercy 5-5840—headquarters of the central registration bureaus for men and women, respectively.

Mr. Stanley H. Howe, deputy commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare, hailed the announcement that the cards were ready for distribution as a great step forward in the campaign to eliminate mendicancy in the city.

Mr. Walter D. Wile, chairman of the mendicancy committee of the Welfare Council, declared that giving money to a beggar "only tends to keep him in the status to which he has fallen, robs him of the self-respect and confidence he may have left and makes so much more difficult the task of rehabilitating him."

"I hope the public will make wide use of these cards," he added. "The agencies listed can make available food, shelter, clothing, medical care and other necessary services for the person who has resorted to begging."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Katharine Cornell closes tonight her engagement at the Boston Opera House in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

The Gilbert and Sullivan company at the Shubert will give their last performances of "Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore" tonight. "Iolanthe" will be the bill next week.

"Congress Dances" will be the feature film at the Fine Arts through tomorrow. "Sous les Toits de Paris" will be revived Monday and Tuesday, and "Karamazov" Wednesday. The American film, "Lot in Sodom," is an added feature on each of these days. For the week beginning next Thursday, "Thunder over Mexico" (two days), "Road to Life" (two days) and "M" (three days) will be shown.

The Theater Guild and the American Theater Society will present a series of six plays next season. The first will be O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness," with George M. Cohan. Other possibilities are Bridie's "A Sleeping Clergyman" and the musical version of "Porgy."

For the second week of their summer season, the Lakewood Players at Skowhegan, Me., will present, beginning Monday evening, Keith Winter's "The Shining Hour."

The Cape Playhouse at Dennis will open July 2 with "Pursuit of Happiness." The Cape Playhouse Cinema will open June 18 with "Stingaree."

Walter Hartwig of the Ogunquit (Me.) Playhouse, will present Maude Adams in "Twelfth Night" for the week of July 16.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight and Sunday; thundershowers are probable; moderate southwesterly winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy; probably showers tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight and on the coast Sunday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Probably showers and somewhat warmer tonight and Sunday.

Maine: Cloudy; probably showers tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday and in north and west portions tonight.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Probably showers tonight and Sunday; somewhat warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds, fresh over south portion, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Sunday; probably showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	68	New Orleans	80	86
Chicago	64	92	New York	62	66
Denver	48	82	Norfolk, Va.	70	74
Helena, Mont.	42	60	Philadelphia	64	76
Jacksonville	80	88	St. Louis	72	88
Kansas City	78	98	St. Paul	64	78
Los Angeles	60	74	San Francisco	56	72
Miami, Fla.	80	82	Washington	66	70

A—9 a. m. June 9.
B—Maximum June 8.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:23 p. m., Sunday 10:58 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:49 p. m.

School Founder Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A portrait of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins-Brown, founder and president of Palmer Memorial Institute, near Greensboro, was unveiled at exercises held at the school. The portrait was done by the Rev. W. A. Cooper, Charlotte Negro artist, and was bought by the senior class of the school as a gift.

Boston Snapshots

Oil on Troubled Bearings: Shortly before leaving Wichita, Kan., last week, for Boston, Mrs. Mabel Adenauer drove her large car into the country. "I had a fleeting thought," she told us, "as I passed the last filling station, that I might need oil—but I remembered another station a few miles on.

"Presently I began to notice an unusual sound. It seemed to grow more noticeable as I went on—so I stepped on the gas in order to reach the next station without delay.

"I pulled up there and switched off the engine. Two men stepped round the corner of the building. 'I think there may be something a little wrong with my car,' I said to them. 'I'll start it again—perhaps you will notice it.'"

"'Lady,' said one of them, with a broad smile, 'we heard you coming two miles down the highway. You've burnt out a bearing.'"

It took more than a new supply of oil to ease the troubled engine.

* * *

Homemade Circus — O-o-o-o-h-h—he floats through the air with the greatest of ease, the daring young man on the flying trapeze—at a local exhibition.

He's such a model young man, made to scale, as is the whole miniature three-ring circus made by Miss Dorothea Williams, children's librarian at the Waltham Public Library.

A table top is the circus lot. A fireplace mantelpiece the midway. It is in the Children's Room at the library. Atop the table, a three-ring circus is in progress. Above the main ring an aerial act holds spectators spellbound. Sawdust covers the floor. Crayon stripes decorate the cloth cover over all. Celluloid elephants are in one ring. They balance on barrels. A dog jumps through a paper hoop. Cowboys and Indians ride, shoot and run. Tight-rope walkers perform on a threadlike strand. Aerial gymnasts gyrate. A young woman holds on by her hands. Another's toes support her. On the platform, "the man on the flying trapeze" and his partner await their turn. Clowns clown; the audience is there, late comers arriving true to life. Around the floor goes the parade. It's carriages have spool wheels. They once held animal crackers.

The sideshow has a barker, a fat lady and a thin man. The circus queen rides her camel. Good news for all youngsters. Admission is free.

* * *

Moose Crusoe—On a small island at Farmington Falls, Joseph Wilson, acting curator of the Maine State Museum, was surprised the other day to find a friendly moose established in solitary grandeur.

Like Robinson Crusoe, the two-year-old bull seemed glad to have company. He extended a welcome to his realm at once—walking right up to pose for close-ups. The camera snapped him in a number of positions—bow-on, stern-on and broadside.

Pen Not Mighty Enough—The pen may be mightier than the sword, but the fountain pen carried by Miss Iris Beals, when she flew back from Chicago last week, was not mighty enough to stand the internal strain when the express plane rose above 8000 feet.

"The trip was perfect in every way," said Miss Beals, "except for one thing. I had my pen in my pocket and because of the high altitude it burst and the ink soaked right through all my clothes."

* * *

Magic Carpet Needed—Unless a means of transportation as inexpensive as this is available, it looks as though a young woman in India will never receive a sum of money bequeathed to her by a friend in Maine.

The amount involved is hardly large enough to make it worth while to use "Personal" column advertisements in Indian newspapers—or to send out a search party for the beneficiary.

A visitor from Maine tells us that years ago a little Hindu girl visited Dover-Foxcroft, in Piscataquis County, and spoke before a missionary society meeting. One of the good ladies attending the meeting was so impressed that she remembered the child in her will—to the extent of $1. The will has been probated, but the only known address of the new grown-up girl—Almer T. Janvier, India—is hardly sufficient to find her.

The dollar awaits her in a local bank.

Boston Art Notes

Diana Thorne

An exhibition of etchings of dogs—varied by one or two water colors, a couple of cats and an Easter rabbit—by Miss Diana Thorne is on view at the gallery of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, 6 Park Street.

Dogs of all kinds have been Miss Thorne's sitters, from Scotties and wire-haired terriers to huskies and great Danes, and all of them she has treated with sympathy and knowledge. Her smaller dogs she is inclined to draw in that spirit of whimsical humor which the small dog immemorially inspires in the human race, but she rarely offends against the probabilities of canine nature for the sake of a smile. In "Woof!" and "The Stranger", for example, she depicts the surprise of a small dog at meeting, respectively, a tortoise and a frog. Less plausibly she shows another small dog demonstrating a begging act, a "beseech", for the instruction of her pups. Miss Thorne is highly skilled in the difficult art of suggesting all the varieties of canine expression. The toughness of "Tough Guy," the roguishness of "The Rogue," the newborn innocence of "The Innocent," are beyond question. Action, too, she can portray effectively, and with a true sense of decorative composition, as in the groups of running dogs entitled "Stream Line" and "Keeping up with the Joneses."

The exhibition, which will interest dog-lovers, continues through June 16. It includes, topically, a portrait of "Flush."

S. S.

Girl Raises Turkeys

Ruby Travis, 4-H Club member of Catawba County, North Carolina, recently raised 102 turkeys and sold them for $220.

Fuel Oil Tax Sought In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Coal operators of British Columbia are exerting strong pressure on the Provincial Government to use its new powers under the Special Powers Act to impose a new tax on imported fuel oil, most of its brought here from the United States.

A tax of one cent or two cents a gallon in place of the present levy of half a cent is proposed. This, the coal operators have told the Government's new Economic Council, would be sufficient to discourage the increasing use of fuel oil and would be of enormous value to the coal industry in stimulating the use of coal. Under the Special Powers Act the Government, without calling the Legislature, may increase the tax, as suggested.

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Interior Decoration and Antiques

Rated as the most important sale of Chippendale furniture held in London for several years, the Leopold Hirsch sale attracted international attention. Some of the pieces which were offered are pictured above: In the top row, at the left, one of four Chippendale chairs which brought £861; next comes a cabinet 7 feet high which brought £357, the carved table 4ft. 4in. long brought £462, and a set of four Chippendale armchairs, one of which is shown, brought £945. A pair of Chippendale chairs, one of which is shown in the lower row, brought £651; the pair of Chippendale torchères brought £493; twelve chairs with high backs sold for £1102

The Leopold Hirsch Sale

By **"Collector"**

London

HIS flair for picking up masterpieces of old furniture for the proverbial "song," also the value of fine antiques as investments, were both triumphantly demonstrated when Leopold Hirsch's treasures were dispersed at Christie's, at the biggest art sale London has known since the economic crisis.

It was an anxious time for the salesroom authorities. The auction had been deferred from May last year owing to general business conditions and it was on the authorities' advice that it was rearranged for May this year. It was their belief that the time was at last ripe for offering antiques of exceptionally fine quality. The result has more than justified their optimism.

Interest in the present sale, apart from the pictures, centered largely in the Chippendale mahogany and other old English furniture, much of it acquired by Mr. Hirsch at the memorable Sir J. Dean Paul sale in 1896, held in the same room. I can best sum up the outcome of the latest sale by mentioning that about 22 superb lots, comprising about 40 pieces, secured by Mr. Hirsch in the Dean Paul sale for £885 have just realized, 38 years afterward, no less than £5286.

There was similar increase in value of Mr. Hirsch's other pieces now disposed of, which came from an unpublished source. This of course ignores the many years of delight enjoyed by this fine connoisseur as he was surrounded by these lovely things at his home in Kensington Palace Gardens. The joy of ownership, I have no doubt, was far and away the first consideration with Mr. Hirsch.

Impressive Pre-Sale Showing

The old English furniture was disposed of on the first afternoon of the sale. On several visits to Christie's during the week it was on view, I marveled each time at the quiet, sober dignity and richness of the Chippendale and other pieces, the mellow brown patina, the wonderful carving, balance and lovely line. The furniture was artistically arranged, with no hint of overcrowding, in two of the principal galleries. It was so arranged, indeed, that it looked almost as if it had belonged there with the other antiques for centuries.

The rooms were thronged for the sale, the scene being reminiscent, according to veterans present, of the auction-room days of several decades ago. The Duke of Marlborough was an early arrival; Lord Leigh, as usual, sat throughout the afternoon in his favorite seat; others present including Countess Howe, Lady Ludlow and Lady Dawson of Penn. Foreign professional collectors came from Paris, Brussels and as far distant as Oslo.

A number of the lots brought seven, even eight, times as much as Mr. Hirsch had paid for them. Perhaps the most striking incident of the afternoon occurred when a London expert had to bid £651 for a pair of handsome armchairs with bold S scroll supports which had cost Mr. Hirsch the relatively paltry sum of £42. The same bidder secured a beautiful bedside cupboard for £252, as against Mr. Hirsch's £21 in 1896 and an armchair for £220 as against £31. Many pieces acquired by Mr. Hirsch outside the Dean Paul sale aroused equally keen competition, although their source was unpublished.

Prices of Some Finest Items

A set of four Chippendale armchairs of the familiar French type, covered with needlework, were captured for £945; a set of four chairs, the splats carved with ribbon bows, brought £861. The highest price of the sale, £1102, was paid for a set of twelve William III walnut chairs, in the manner of Daniel Marot. It is said that Mr. Hirsch refused an offer of £3000 for this superb set.

The chief of the four Chippendale tripod tables was the example with a top of green marble surrounded by a key-pattern brass gallery, illustrated here on March 24. This brought £367. The "Louis XV" style Chippendale commode, then also illustrated, sold for £378. A pair of Sheraton commodes designed in the French taste realized £609.

Nearly half of the various lots of furniture offered went to three figures, the afternoon's total amounting to £14,529. The outstanding feature of the second day's sale was the beautiful panel of early sixteenth century Brussels tapestry "The Repose in Egypt," about 7ft. by 5½ft., for which Mr. Hirsch had paid 7800 guineas in the John Edward Taylor sale in 1912. This was won by an English collector for 5400 guineas, a very satisfactory sum, as these tapestries today appeal to only a limited number. The sale also included some beautiful Limoges. The afternoon's total amounted to £12,187.

The chief prize of the third day, which included Chinese porcelain, and totaled £5837 was a pair of small white marble statuettes symbolical of Spring and Autumn by Clodion. These were captured by a French collector for 1000 guineas. The English and Continental silver, on the fourth day, realized £3713, making a total for the four days of more than £36,000. The Old Masters, on the fifth and final day, brought the grand total to more than £80,000, a very hopeful augury.

To Please The Youngsters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR a small boys' room, a double-decker bed is an attractive space saver, especially for the brother who has the adventure each night of climbing up and swinging into the "upper berth." A spool poster bed in birch of this type was manufactured recently by Marshall Field & Co., merely to be displayed as a novelty in one of their furnished rooms. So many visitors to the exhibit were pleased with the idea of a two-level bed for children that the model is now on the market.

Both the upper and lower sections are of the standard single bed width and are equipped with the usual spring and mattress. A guard is furnished for the upper one, in case the sleeper should get a little restless during his jaunt into slumberland.

With such a bed as this for a start in equipping a room for boys, other interesting furnishings suggest themselves, to carry out the idea of a ship's cabin, for instance, or even that of a Pullman car, for many an auto-brought-up youngster considers an overnight train ride a great adventure. Travel posters might help in the decoration of the Pullman room.

For a ship's cabin as a motive, there are numerous ways of continuing the illusion of the sea—a mirror resembling a port hole; a clock with steering wheel frame; little boats for paper weights on the small desk; rope here and there; curtains made of large-meshed fishing net, and wall paper of ocean wave design; stars in the blue ceiling.

Decorators To Convene

The American Institute of Interior Decorators will hold its annual conference in New York this year, during the five days beginning Monday, June 18. Several of the sessions, and the registration of visitors on the first day, will be held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. That evening the annual dinner is scheduled at the Waldorf-Astoria, where other meetings and conferences will be held during the week. A preview and reception at the Knoedler Galleries on Tuesday and an afternoon at the Westchester Country Club on Wednesday, followed by a dinner dance, are other events on the week's program.

General Sherman's Desk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

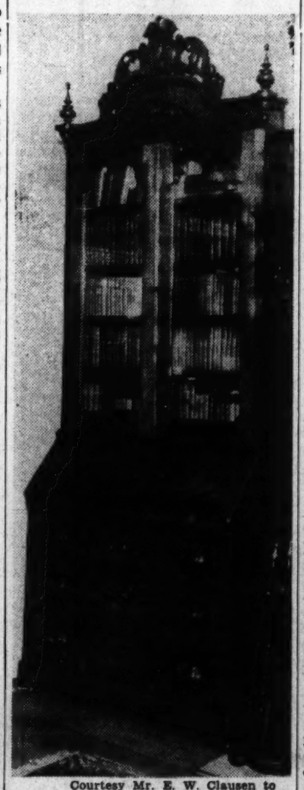
IT IS not often that a rare piece of furniture with historical associations can be had for the asking, but that was the means by which a handsome walnut desk, once the pride of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, Union army leader in the Civil War, came into the possession of its present owner, Mr. E. W. Clausen, an attorney of St. Louis.

He was in a downtown barber shop in this city one day, when he heard the proprietor, Mr. Adolph Merdinger, tell a customer, "I'll give it to you if you'll get a truck and call for it. General Sherman owned and used it years ago, but it is too big for my apartment and I've got to turn it over to someone who has room for it."

The customer to whom the barber offered the secretary passed the opportunity by, but Mr. Clausen made the most of it. A collector of furniture associated with persons who have figured in American history, he promptly volunteered to take the desk from Mr. Merdinger's hands. Size was no drawback to him. He welcomed every inch of its 9½ feet height.

Mr. Merdinger acquired the secretary about 35 years ago at an auction in St. Louis, conducted in connection with the disposal of General Sherman's furnishings in his St. Louis home. He does not know its exact age but believes that it must be something more than a century, since he found a letter dated in 1829, lodged behind one of the drawers. Neither does he know anything of its history prior to its location in the Sherman home.

The 1829 letter was written by one Benjamin Freeborn of Portsmouth, R. I., and was addressed to a Daniel Cobb of Baltimore, Md., his son-in-law. This may mean that the desk was built somewhere on the Atlantic seaboard approximately a century ago and later transported to the Mississippi Valley. Plainly attractive in detail, it is in a splendid state of preservation.



Courtesy Mr. E. W. Clausen to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The desk of the famous Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was too large for a recent owner, who offered to give it to an acquaintance if he would take it away—which he promptly did. It is an excellent example of the furniture-making of the 1860's, and is American walnut, the grain partly plain with carving, in part paneled in crotch veneer

Editor's note: It seems that the old letter has led to obvious error in judging the age of this desk. The style of the piece; the several details, such as the carved handles and broad ornaments between them and the carved top part and its finials; the American walnut body with the crotch-veneer panels—all these features are conclusive evidence that it was made in the 1860's. Desks that were made around the date that stray letter was written were of quite another shape.

Books on English Applied Arts

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

THOSE who are acquainted with the authoritative books on old English silver, written by such competent men as Mr. E. Alfred Jones, Mr. Edward Wenham and others—as well as the books on marks by Chaffers and Bradbury and Jackson—may question the need for another that deals with the general subject. Examination of "English Domestic Silver" (by C. C. Oman; A. & C. Black, publishers; $2.50) leads this reviewer to feel that there was such a need after all, and that it has been anticipated by this author.

He has given us an easily readable, short, and yet a broad, survey of that single field—the plate which the people of England alone used in their homes down to about 1830. Perhaps his contact with people as a member of the Victoria and Albert Museum staff, in the Department of Metalwork, has made him well aware what phases of the subject should best be stressed. Also, it may have become apparent to him that to be popular such a book should be brief and hold attention to a few essentials.

Bringing his material down to 1830, it might be said that at the other end the period fades away, to vanish in the distant past; also, that the author does not tend to overawe readers by dwelling on excessively rare examples such as few museums, even, are able to acquire. Mr. Oman disposes of this art down to 1660 in the first 70-odd pages and has the remaining two-thirds to give to what he ciasses as modern silver.

That date of 1660 marks the end of the Puritan régime of Cromwell and the accession of Charles II, and conspicuously outstanding in its relation to the work of silversmiths. The eleven years of the Commonwealth had pretty well cleaned up and sent to the melting pot immense stores of silverware, which in ruthless zeal Ruritans looked on as a part of the detested luxuries of the wealthy. This accounts in a great part for the scarcity of pieces dating in these years and earlier, making them so few and rare as to be quite outside the range of collectible things.

A factor of prime importance in understanding silverware is its design and the progress of it from one pronounced style to another. Since the names of successive rulers usually designate these styles, those kings or queens often receive undeserved credit for artistic taste or initiative. In Mr. Oman's opinion the Huguenot silversmiths who fled to England from France in 1685 and later strongly influenced English styles. "Their number," he says, "were considerable . . . and their intellectual vigor dominated English silver from 1700 and 1760."

Then there was the influence of Dutch craftsmen, from a country that was far ahead of England in the art of painting, first, and naturally in the arts of design. This leadership was felt some years before the Dutch Prince William went to England to reign as King with Queen Mary. A few years later, about 1725, another form of French prestige in the design of silver brought the elaborations of rococo ornament to England. This remained in fashion until the classic revival led by Robert Adam took the spotlight about 1770, and held it through the century. From an apparently intimate familiarity with this special field of applied art, the author introduces numerous illuminating comments that make his work interesting as a narrative as well as authoritative as a record.

"English Needlework"

The publishers of the Library of English Art—the series to which the book "English Silver" noticed above also belongs—have still further drawn from a background of experience in the Victoria and Albert Museum in choosing the writer of their volume "English Needlework." The author, Mr. A. F. Kendrick, was formerly keeper of textiles there, colleague of Mr. Honey and of Mr. Oman who respectively are authors of "English Pottery and Porcelain" and "English Silver."

In "English Needlework," Mr. Kendrick has a subject that is so unfamiliar to most of us as to seem almost strange. Examples of the eighteenth century, and rarely of the seventeenth, are occasionally seen in shops of dealers in the choicest sorts of furniture of those years. Once in a while a museum will hold a special exhibition of types of two centuries, but not always is the showing provided with data that adequately attribute and interpret the things displayed. One is likely to leave the galleries, as I have done after an hour, with a few unassisted impressions of pleasure or of indifference or of dislike, these based for the most part on the effects of the works on the eye.

Of course, at such a time, whether the material be Chinese porcelains, English needlework or Russian primitives, I am aware that a good deal is being missed through my deficient knowledge. So welcome awaits the first opportunity to get a reliable and broad survey of some one portion of a field so extensive and rich that many people are devoting their whole time and talent to it, be it Chinese, English or Russian.

Greeting Mr. Kendrick's book in this mood may be thought prejudiced in his favor—which may be true. If so, I finish the pages still more prejudiced, for he has given spread out for me a sharply drawn, animated and clear-colored panorama of this art as it was practiced in one important country for about 800 years. In this connection it is indeed important, for the embroiderers of England are seen to have been preeminent in medieval times, their work being held in highest esteem in continental countries. France, Spain and Italy sought it for the richest of ecclesiastical vestments; "English work" (opus anglicanum) became a current phrase meaning this particular and most desired product.

Secular and domestic needlework came to be of greater importance than that for churches and the clergy, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, as England's people grew more prosperous and had money to spare for costlier wear for men as well as for women. Even the soles of house slippers were embroidered then, and through the scale to the bed canopy. In her time the first recorded samplers were made, a practice that lived long. Stump work came in the same seventeenth century and so did the furore for Chinese patterns and those of India. The last were copied from painted cottons, the same that in time incited the printing of toiles at Jouy and scores of other places in France. Through the vagaries of fashion English embroiderers turned from one type of pattern and stitch to another, until the early 1800's find "wool work" their supreme achievement, in the form of portraits and figure groups, with exhibitions of the most accomplished artists held in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

The panorama is full of life, of high and low lights, of dull or brilliant colors, and of personages, mostly of high estate. This art is allied with others in each era; and of necessity, for all move together. This too is perceived as the long picture passes through its course. The book is one that the casual reader may dip in even lightly with pleasure, or the student sound deeply with profit.

To Stress Applied Art

PLANS to give instruction in design equal status with that of drawing and painting in the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, have been announced by William T. Aldrich, recently appointed advisory director of the department of design of the school.

"The successful designer of today must be a master of the principles of drawing and painting as well as those of design in its more limited application," said Mr Aldrich in conference with the students recently, "and they must know materials and techniques employed at the present time."

* * *

The scope of his plans may be better understood when it is known among the subjects to be included are design of ceramics, textiles, jewelry, architectural iron work, ornamental metal ware; also interior decoration as the art of suitably assembling these and other elements in a home.

In outlining plans for the department, Mr. Aldrich interprets design from the point of view of the experienced architect, accustomed to relate every detail of decoration and furnishing to every other, and to an architectural whole. During the first two years of the course the student will be taught the principles of drawing, painting and design essential for every artist to know, regardless of his later professional choice. Advanced students will specialize in the subjects of their preference. Class instruction will be supplemented by demonstrations and lectures by experts in practical production and in the history of art.

Specialists in various universities and near-by institutions will eventually be called upon to give part-time courses, through which the students may become familiar with essential requirements of materials and modern-day methods necessary for every practical designer to understand. Mr. Aldrich's wide experience with materials as a practicing architect and his broad acquaintance with experts in many fields will facilitate the coördination of the practical and theoretical phases in such a program of instruction.

The plan will be carried out largely by Mr. Walter J. Huchthausen, newly appointed instructor, who distinguished himself some years ago as a student at the Harvard Architectural School. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and holds the degree of Master of Architecture from Harvard by which he was also awarded the Nelson Robinson Jr. Traveling Fellowship and a Frederick Sheldon Traveling Scholarship.

* * *

Under the new plan Mr. Aldrich hopes to see eliminated the sharp division which has existed for centuries between design and the fine arts and to restore design in some measure to the status it held in the time of all great periods of art when it was inseparable from every other art. In thus anticipating the demand of tomorrow, Mr. Aldrich speaks from a varied experience. He is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Ecole des Beaux Arts; is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architecture and was for three years president of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts. For some years he was instructor in architecture and decoration at Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Architecture, and the Rhode Island School of Design. He is also a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Museum of Modern Art, Rhode Island School of Design, and Wellesley College.

Mr. Aldrich's position on the school staff is an honorary one without salary. This new service promises to be a substantial contribution not only to the museum school but to progressive instruction in design in America as well.

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June 11th, 12th and 13th at 10:30 A. M. Each Day
EXHIBITION
Saturday and Sunday, June 9th and 10th, from 1 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Important collection of Antiques and works of Art and household effects consisting in part of Chickering Baby Grand Piano, Old Gate-leg Table, Pair of Girandole Convex Mirrors, Butler's Secretary, Rare Satinwood Hepplewhite Card Table, Small Mahogany Serpentine Front Bureau—very old, Claw and Ball Foot Serpentine Front Desk, Fine Chinese Chippendale Library Table, Desk with Cabinet Top, Ball and Claw Foot Lowboy—carved Knees and Shells, Pair Astral Lamps, Large Lot of Old China, Glass, Pewter, Prints and Engravings, Number of Old Paintings by noted artist, several pieces of hand-hammered American Silver made before the Revolutionary War, many pieces of Sheffield in Trays, Service Plates, Tea Sets, etc. Antique Oriental Rugs and Carpets. Tuesday morning from 10:30 to 11:30 we will sell the furniture from the servants' quarters. Also the farming implements, wagons, sleigh, seeders, cultivators, etc.

This Estate Sale will be one of the largest held in New England, as there are hundreds of pieces too numerous to mention from an added estate from storage which makes it very interesting to the collector and lover of Antiques and fine home furnishings.

Lunch served on the grounds.

Sale under the management of M. E. Hoyt and J. B. Beauregard

SALE RAIN OR SHINE

Progress in Education

Bringing Out Individuals in the Family

Each Member Contributing His Share to the Group

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN MANY families the individualities of the members are so submerged that the group scarcely knows the real desires and hopes of each one. Even so much are some family members made a part of the whole that they themselves do not clearly define or recognize their own aims and inclinations as individuals. They keep on daily working together and doing the endless tasks that constantly appear in every busy home until their own choices are almost indefinitely relegated to the rear.

Where there is a large group, there is chance for much diversity of interests and these if fostered may become educational stepping stones for every member of the family. If one child has a keen desire to know the secrets of geology and is continually studying and collecting specimens of the earth's make-up each child in the family will have absorbed some of that information. Or if a girl has decorative abilities and finds her outlet in beautifying the rooms of the home, every member from Dad down will be influenced and instructed by her work along these lines.

But the family can go even further in bringing out the latent talent of every member by concerted and generous action that is to put to work at least once every week. One family that was generously large, worked out a splendid way to allow special desires and longed-for attainments to get off to at least a start. This family guarded one night a week to be its very own. It chose Friday night as Family Night and all members tried to reserve that night. Once a month a family play was given, and anyone who could have followed the father of this brood around when he tried secretly to hunt up part of his costume for his part, be it either a wig or a part of his costume, would have known he was an interested and interesting member of the family troupe. But the dainty daughter and the darling small son were getting early home try-outs on the acting talents they were so sure they possessed. There was enough mystery about the plays to create in the members who were not to appear a great deal of suppressed interest. They chose plays with a few characters and they were even brave enough to write a few of their own plays when they could not find a suitable medium for the characters who wanted to act.

Then there was a natural science night, with all sorts of ideas brought in once every week for consideration and study. These covered simple things that the youngest child could grasp, to really difficult matters that the young son, gifted with a rare understanding of such things, excelled even his father in explaining. Household science too, had its discussion from the female members of the home and the tide of learning swept in to make its mark on all.

This group was not content with merely listening to music, but had a keen desire also, to make some of its own. And though they had no member with unusual talent, the various members of the family group could be relied on to make a musical evening that taught them real appreciation of compositions and a growing knowledge of rhythm and cadences.

There was a great deal of action in bringing about a satisfactory solution each week of the family-night-out. Lobbying was carried on to persuade some members of the family to change their vote and heated discussions occurred when a member tried to talk up a basketball game ahead of another's loud acclaim for the current movie. But the decision rested with the final family vote. If the votes cast showed the movie had more preference, each member gave in gracefully and they attended as a family whole.

It has been the parents' idea through all this method to leave with their children thoughts of a series of happy "togethers" where home had figured in as a satisfactory, glorious place and where each member of the family showed up his talents and his accomplishments. It gave courage to the aspiring one who had learned to meet first the kindly but critical approval of his home group, and the older children will attest this very experience gave them the needed assurance that they could make good by following the little talent or urge that was allowed to take root through these family tryouts. It gave the family group not just a place of refuge under a roof, but a place where interested people met daily to live more abundantly and where family love grew into an unbreakable bond between each member,—a real home.

MARGARET CONN RHOADS.

Courtesy of American Library Association to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Not Another "Five-Foot Shelf" of Books, But a Genuine Four-Foot Circulating Library in Greece. Typical of Scores of Similar Boxes, It Goes to Various Macedonian Schools.

Books for Greek Villages

And the Splendid Effort to Provide More Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FOUR-FOOTED little animal with two boxes of books slung on his back is the new type of circulating library in Greece. After the books have been left two months in a village, the burro has them loaded again on his back and travels on to the next village where boys and girls are waiting for a new supply.

An American organization, the Near East Foundation, which has been doing all kinds of helpful educational work in the Ægean basin for 15 years, prepared the book boxes for circulation among the village schools, and introduced the idea of the circulating library there. The purpose was mainly to demonstrate the idea, so that schoolmasters would undertake it themselves. This has been accomplished, according to information received by the American Library Association from Mr. Robert Davis, director of the American Library of Paris, who has returned from a holiday in Greece.

Bond Between Them

While visiting a Greek home, where he was invited for supper, Mr. Davis said that a snappy-eyed boy of 12 came in with his sack of school books. Through an interpreter the boy was asked what books he liked, and his reply was, "Andersen's Fairy Tales, Robinson Crusoe, and Gulliver's Travels." Although Mr. Davis and the boy could not carry on a conversation in the same language, they felt a strange feeling of solidarity. Both of them, when boys, had reacted to the same interests in these books.

In the last ten years 3500 new school buildings have been erected in Greece, as compared with the erection of 500 buildings in the preceding 90 years. One of the most thrilling spectacles of today's Greece, Mr. Davis noted is the night school where 1400 working boys of Athens—bootblacks, errand boys, porters and clerks—study languages and commercial branches. Their favorite study is English and there is a waiting list of 600.

This great activity in promoting education in Greece was necessitated partly by the influx of 1,500,000 refugees and repatriates pouring into Greek ports between 1922 and 1925. About 46 per cent of the newcomers were illiterate.

Credit Due

The circulation of books bulks large in this program of education, Mr. Davis said, and he finds that the 10-year-old Republic of Greece is making a supreme effort to teach its youngsters to read, and afterward to give them something worth reading.

Much credit should go to the Greek patriot, Mr. Dimitri Bikelas, who gave much of his time and fortune to supplying books for popular distribution in rural Greece. Recognizing that there was a great dearth of high grade books available for children and simple people, in the vernacular spoken by them, Mr. Bikelas, retired from business and set himself the task of adapting and creating such a literature.

He traveled widely, translating and editing much. He originated the "Rose Collection" of standard books of the world in simplified text. The collection numbers over 100 titles and is bound in solid cardboard, sells for about three cents, and is designed for people who have had no experience in the ownership and enjoyment of books. Then followed his "Blue Collection" for persons of more advanced capacities, which numbers 77 volumes. To Mr. Bikelas much recognition is due, Mr. Davis finds.

Mortgages on Real Estate

You and the Law Series—15

By **Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater**

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

ANY person who owns an interest in land may mortgage that interest, even to the crops which he grows on the land. In fact, it is a rather common thing for farmers to borrow money on their crops.

The person who owns the land and gives the mortgage is called the mortgagor. The person or bank from whom he borrows the money and to whom he gives the mortgage is called the mortgagee.

A mortgage given on real estate includes everything which has been attached to that real estate so firmly that it has come to be considered a part of it. To illustrate: If a mortgage is given on a piece of property on which there is no house, and a house is built on the property later, the mortgagee, if he forecloses his mortgage and becomes the owner of the land, also becomes the owner of the house. This is because a house, built in the usual manner of building houses, becomes so much a part of the land on which it is built that it cannot be separated from it.

All mortgages on real estate (or real property) must be in writing. The wording in these mortgages is not the same in all states. Some of the states use simpler wording than others. The proper wording to use in any particular state may often be found in its statute books. This makes it easy for any person who wishes to draw up a mortgage and does not know the correct wording to use.

At the time the mortgage is given it is customary, though not usually essential, to have the mortgagor give a note. The note sets out the amount of the indebtedness, and indicates on some portion of it that it is secured by a mortgage on real estate. The mortgagor, who gives the mortgage and the mortgage note, is personally liable for the amount of the debt, as a rule, because of his having signed the note. But if the mortgagor is discharged from his personal liability by the court in a bankruptcy proceeding, the mortgage is in no way affected but remains a valid mortgage.

Most mortgages contain a clause stating that upon repayment of the money loaned, the mortgage and the mortgage note shall become void. In other words, a mortgage is canceled by the fulfillment of the obligation it is given to secure.

Real estate mortgages, like deeds, should be recorded in the registration office in the district in which the mortgaged land lies. This office is located at the county seat and can be easily reached.

When the mortgagor, or some person having an interest in the land, repays the indebtedness, although this cancels the obligation, it is wise to obtain from the holder of the mortgage, the mortgage note and a discharge of the mortgage. The discharge should be recorded in the same registry as the mortgage. A mortgage creates what is known as a "cloud on the title" of the land which is mortgaged, and recording the discharge removes this cloud and "clears" the title.

Sometimes a mortgagee sells the mortgage which has been given to him. When he does this, he gives the buyer the mortgage and, if there is one, the mortgage note, together with a paper which says that he is assigning (or transferring) the mortgage to the buyer. This paper is known as a mortgage assignment. The buyer, if he is wise, will record the assignment at once, since the mortgagee could assign the mortgage to someone else who, by putting his assignment on record first, would get a better claim to the mortgage than the first purchaser.

Because mortgages are frequently sold in this way, a person paying the interest or principal of a mortgage should make certain that the person to whom payment is made is the owner of the mortgage and entitled to payment.

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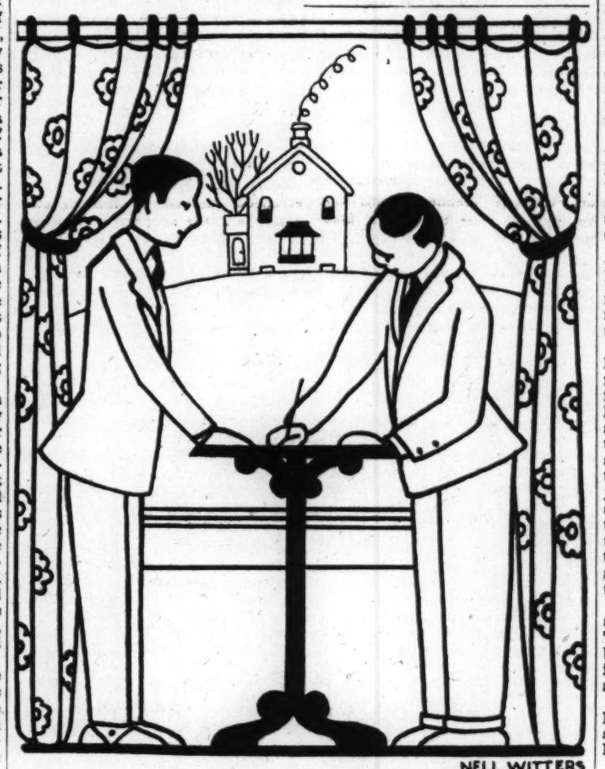

NELL WITTERS

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Mortgage Is Given by the Mortgagor to the Mortgagee.

After a Year at Home

This College-Age Boy Counts It His Best

New Jersey

Dear Editor:

Not long ago I read in your Parent Column that you would appreciate letters from parents who had a boy or girl at home, and unemployed, who was of college age.

I thought you might like to receive a letter from one of the boys. I am nineteen, and wished to enter college last fall. I was notified by the registrar of the college I had selected that I was not accepted. Instead of letting myself be disappointed, I sat down and searched my thought. Right away it came to me that it was not my rightful place to be in college this year. I knew, though, that I had a place even though it might not be what I would choose. So then I began to enumerate the things that I had and for which I was grateful. I found that the list was endless.

A source of great gratitude was that Dad was working, and that I had a happy, comfortable home in which to spend the hours. I am very grateful that my brother is a senior at a large university. He is a never-ending source of inspiration to me.

I had no sooner completed my job last fall, than we took a most interesting auto trip. I saw many more interesting things and learned many more facts than I could have during the same time spent in school.

This is the only year that I have happily pursued my studies. I have not been disturbed by all the annoying incidents and influences that go hand in hand with a large high school. I realized that if I expected to get anything done, I must have a certain time. I studied from nine to twelve every morning. The subjects were histories, chemistry, literature, astronomy, French, and anything else that I considered instructive and interesting. I went to a teacher that I used to have in high school, and he tested me on one of the subjects.

I spent my leisure time walking and enjoying the beach and ocean. This is one of my chief joys. I have been doing research work, and taking photographs of our beaches and sand dunes.

This year is the first that I have had time to dig in and read along spiritual lines without any sense of hurry.

At the CWA School

Last December they started a CWA school here, and I have been taking advanced French, and am learning shorthand and typing. These subjects occupy two afternoons, and three evenings during the week. My two spare evenings and other time I spend listening to the radio, short wave and regular broadcasts.

I just smile when people say how fortunate it is that I can have a year at home, and loaf and do as I please. I don't tell them that I was housekeeper for a month, when mother was away, and if I ever had an idea that housewives loaf, I don't now. I was chef, laundry man, and house cleaner. I still am chief engineer, when mother washes, and not only the washing machine, but I am also pilot of the vacuum sweeper."

I have made many needed repairs and done quite a bit of painting about our two properties. Despite the fact that I am studying, mother and I find time to engage in table tennis contests, go for rides in the country and, better still, to help others. It has made me quite happy to think that my being home this winter has brought joy to others. In one case, a girl who was forced to leave college because of a broken ankle, and the poor health of her one parent, passed her long hours a little more merrily because of the jolly books she and I dug up. I also went to the libraries, and got information for her reports. She is studying to be a nursery school teacher, and I am cutting out the articles about the home kindergarten, and anything else that would be of aid to her, on the Education page. It makes me happy to think that there are so many decent young people that a boy like me can help, and receive aid myself in doing so.

Found He Had Grown

Recently I had to return to my high school on business. I saw many of my old acquaintances, and it didn't take me very long to realize how much I have advanced in thought since last year. Their conversation seemed quite shallow, artificial and obnoxious, compared with the interesting things that mother and I talk about.

Only recently I received word that a job for which I have been hoping very likely will materialize. It is very hard and exciting work, and one that does not draw the highest type of men. I want the experience and the hard outdoor work to build me up. If I hadn't had the steadying influence of my home, and the spiritual strength from attendance in Sunday School, and the knowledge I have obtained from my books, I wouldn't even consider accepting the work. But I know that when I am alone and have to rely upon my own judgment, I will be able to take the right course, and steer clear of the pitfalls that many other young fellows unwarily fall into. I would not have traded this year at home for four at college, and I can say that this has been the happiest year of my life.

W. H.

Parent-Teacher Courses

Parent-Teacher courses and conferences will be conducted at many colleges, universities, and teacher training institutions during June, July, and August. Many of these will be under the direction of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, others as a part of the regular college curriculum.

A credit course is being given at the University of Wichita, Kan., June 3-23, by Mrs. Charles E. Roe, field secretary, N. C. P. T. She will hold conferences at the Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley, June 25-26, and at the Colorado State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, June 27-30.

Other courses and conferences to be conducted under the leadership of Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, education secretary, N. C. P. T., are as follows:

June 18-23—University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.
June 25-29—University of Florida, Gainesville.
July 2-7—State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.
July 9-11—University of Kentucky, Lexington.
July 12-13—Eastern State Teachers College, Richmond, Ky.
July 16-18—State Teachers College, Statesboro, Ga.
July 19-20—University of Georgia, Athens.
July 23-27—University of Maryland, College Park.
July 24-25—Parent-Teacher Conference, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.
July 30-Aug. 3—Connecticut State Agricultural College, Storrs.
Aug. 13-17—University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Parent-Teacher Section of N. E. A.

"Home Work" has been selected as the topic for discussion at the Parent-Teacher Section Meeting to be held July 6, at 2 p. m., under the auspices of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in connection with the convention of the National Education Association, in Washington, D. C. Mrs. B. F. Langworthy of Winnetka, Ill., recently elected president, will preside.

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The Home Forum

Spring Marches Fast Up Here

AT THE edge of the great plateau we stood knee deep in snow, in the teeth of a late blizzard out of the north, and watched Spring plodding up the valley below us—the gusty, blustering, hearty Spring of the Dry Belt.

Day by day we could see it march up the canyon. We could watch its steady tread in the sudden whitening of the poplars with their new loads of fuzzy catkins, that hung about them like smoke; in the reddening of the willow tops until they swept like a dull flame beside the irrigation ditches; in the flow of pale green up the brown hillsides—the new bunch grass mounting like a light wash of water color.

We had watched the Spring from the winter of Grandpa O'Shea's boundless ranch and then one morning, as we looked out the windows of the mighty log house, we found that the Spring had climbed the rocky sides of the plateau in the night, had swept across the range at one stride while we slept.

* * *

It comes like that on the plateau—no pause, no hesitation, no in-between period. At night it is winter and next morning it is Spring. Out on the northern range, which yesterday was smooth and white with snow, the fingers of the Spring had already combed out great ragged streaks of brown; and before the day was over these streaks had grown and multiplied at the touch of the south wind, and the white patches lay in crazy criss-cross patterns where the sun could not reach them. The southern range, brown yesterday, showed already a faint touch of green where the Spring had walked; and the sheep, quick to find this new feed, were out there, bawling with delight, fluffy patches of white against the sky.

And, for the first time, the wind carried in it something besides cold—the mixed smell of sprouting sage, of acrid juniper, of friendly pine, of warming earth.

So we bolt our huge slabs of homemade, ranch bacon and three fried eggs, according to the ancient morning custom of the O'Sheas. We bolt them fast and hurry to the stable, for we have things to see before dinner time. We curry down our horses to the merry music of tinkling harness buckles and creaking leather, and the immemorial sound of thirty horses crunching their breakfast. We curry them well, for their hair is long from a winter on the range and a good combing is worth half a gallon of oats to any cayuse. Then on goes the big stock saddle, up goes the cinch, tight, tight, for your cayuse will always puff himself out as you saddle him and deflate himself, with a mischievous snort, before you have gone a dozen yards.

Now we're off, down the soft brown road where the snow lay until last night, and flying hoofs throw the mud all over us. Never mind; it is good clean mud and will soon dry and flake off. Who cares for a little spattering, this first day of Spring on the plateau?

Out we ride to the river edge, pounding on the open range, bending low in the saddle, as cozy as if we rode rocking horses. From up the vast brown cut of the river, as we stand two thousand feet above it, comes the warm south wind a-roaring. We race squarely into the teeth of it and, eveh as we ride, we can smell the Spring in it, the warmth and sweetness that it has picked up in the sunny alfalfa fields down by the river.

Now we are in the timber, weaving between the wind-battered firs and the red-barked pines of the Dry Belt—an open Dry Belt forest where there is no underbrush to stop us, where we can ride all day at a gallop. Snow lies in the timber yet, drifts three feet deep in places; but where the sun has penetrated, the forest floor, which slept under its thick winter blanket yesterday, already is stirring. There is green at the base of each tiny bundle of dried bunchgrass. The leagues of wild sunflowers have made their fat buds under the snow. The pentstemons glisten with new, purple leaves as they get ready to burst out with their brave little cascades of pink bloom. And everywhere is the smell of a Dry Belt forest, the pungent, manly smell of pine, of fir, of stunted, blue-berried juniper that hugs the ground.

From the edge of the forest, from this point of rock, an even mile in the air, we can look down now on the whole world, or most of it; on the vast trough of the river, where the water moves, slow and brown and sticky, between its grim rock walls; on the farms that cling to the narrow tops of the river bluffs, tiny, green patches of irrigated land, dwarfed by the mountains that rise up behind them, sheer, deep-grooved and utterly black; on the higher peaks sixty miles away, the pointed white peaks, dripping with glaciers, that stand between us and the sea-coast, out there to the west.

We clamber along the rocky bluff a little way and now we can look down on the valley of the three lakes, lying like tears between the hills. In summer they are green, jade and emerald green, or thick green like pea soup; but they are glazed white with ice now, save at the edges, where they glint with streaks of blue and purple.

* * *

In this narrow valley the Indian village lies straight below us, as if we could leap off the edge of the plateau and land between the cluster of log huts, with their roofs of sprouting sod. In the midst of them stands the white church with its red steeple, a landmark for miles; but from this height a child's toy, no bigger than a match box. So clear is the air, now when the wind has dropped, that we can hear the tinkle of the bell on old Annie's milk cow, the red, ugly cow which has lived under the same roof with Annie as long as anyone can remember.

The coloring of the valley and the mountains now is enough to make any painter despair. The dabbler in water colors, who has ridden out here, armed with paints and brushes, says it is useless to paint these scarlet rocks of the canyon, these vivid green patches of alfalfa field, these strange crimson mounds of earth below us, these distant mountains more blue than the sky—useless, says he, to paint them in their natural hues. No one would believe it. Everyone would say he had invented the colors for himself, to startle his friends.

But we can't stay here all day on the edge of the plateau, looking down on the world spread below us like a map, pitying you who, beyond those peaks, toil over your silly jobs, groaning under the weight of your civilization. We have men's work to do out on the range. The sudden coming of Spring in the night has started a freshet, poured oceans of muddy snow water into the irrigation ditches, broken the sod banks, torn across the fields and down the gullies. We must save the ditches and the water, every drop of it, for the plateau will be dry soon, dry and hard and baked brown under the sun. Every quart of snow water that can be turned upon the timothy and alfalfa fields now will increase next autumn's crop.

As we walk back toward that splendid confusion of houses and barns and corrals that form the ranch of the O'Sheas, we count many another sign of spring—new colts, all legs and head, hugging their mothers' sides; day-old lambs, very wabbly on their absurd black feet and bawling like babies; a litter of pigs, born in the night, as smooth and pink as cherubs. And, as we reach the big gate of the ranch yard, we see the first bluebird of the season, already perched on the fence, examining the place where he built his nest a year ago, and forced the O'Sheas to leave the gate open all summer for fear of crushing the young birdlings. No doubt he will build in the same place again, with similar inconvenience to the whole ranch.

Yes, the bluebirds are coming, the crows are clamoring, the turkeys are gobbling in the barnyard, the air is filled with the sharp bleat of new lambs calling "mah, mah, ma-ah" to their black-faced mothers. Yesterday it was winter, but today it is Spring—warm, blustering, sweet-smelling spring as the O'Sheas have known it here these countless years.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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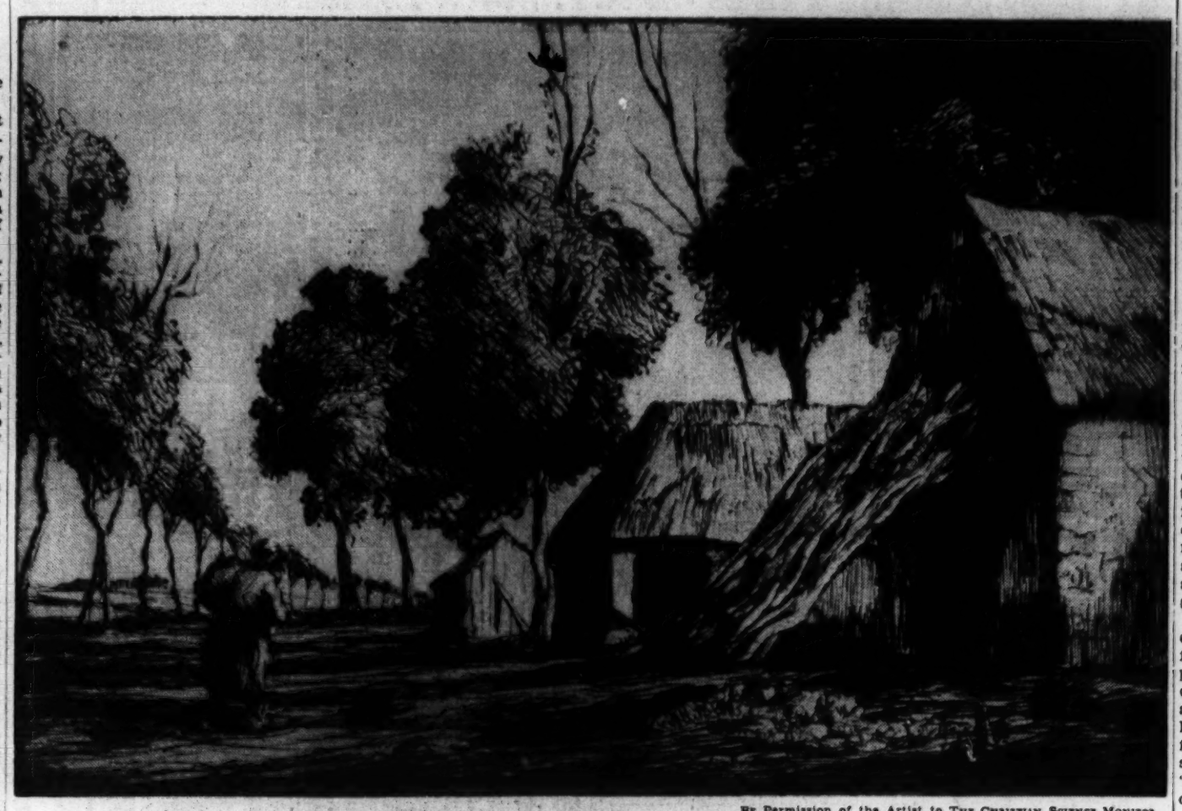

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A Breton Farm: A Drypoint by Martin Hardie, R. E., R. I.

Bluebell Woods

With the first breath of summer's bloom,
The sky has spilled its blue beneath:
Among sere leaves of yester-year,
The bluebells spring from their green sheath.

Deep in sweet chestnut coppice hid,
Cerulean beauty gleams in shade;
The cuckoo's two-stringed lute alone
Invites us to this perfumed glade.

Affluent treasure of the woods,
Never withholding, "how they grow!
They toil not, neither do they spin."
The Master's words are with us now.

ETHNIE C. MONEY.

A June Evening

The sun sinks to rest; softly and slowly twilight falls. The air is warm and still, fragrant with the perfume of summer flowers.

How beautiful it must be in your home now, in the white house that stands hidden behind high, old trees, in the park with its wide lawn. In your room the windows all stand open. And you sit at your writing-table, looking at a little picture, before which stands a bowl of red roses.

Somewhere a clock ticks — the quiet sounds fall like silver drops in the stillness.

Then the hour strikes, ponderous and slow.

It is now quite dark, only far on the horizon a bright light still shines.

Then you take your violin—and play my favorite ballad.

WHY, I know not, but this drypoint by Mr. Martin Hardie reminds me irresistibly of a robin's song. Perhaps it is its quiet air of solitude, because I always think of a robin as singing alone. His round notes break on silence and, for me at least, are never distinguishable in the great bird chorus. In the same way, this print speaks from the stillness of the country and has the round sweet quality of bird song. How quiet the poplars stand and the farm buildings. Nothing moves here but the Breton peasant woman, trudging along with a sack slung across her shoulder.

Look well at the print, and you will find that Mr. Hardie has suggested the scene with so much sensibility that you find yourself not merely looking at a Breton landscape, but that you seem actually to be living in it. So strong is the illusion that one feels with the woman that one can walk between the sheds up to the farmhouse and into the farm kitchen. The drypoint medium has enabled Mr. Hardie to etch the scene with complete spontaneity and beautiful tone quality. It is etched with deep understanding and appreciation, entirely without sentimentality.

Mr. Martin Hardie has been keeper of the departments of paintings and engravings and design of the Victoria and Albert Museum for the last thirteen years; and, besides being honorary secretary of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, he is a fellow of the British Institute of Industrial Arts, and a Fellow of the Vasari Society. He is also the author of many books on etching, including one on the etchings of Samuel Palmer.

Railways of the Early Days

The distinguished honor of starting actual construction on America's first real railroad goes to the Baltimore & Ohio. On the Fourth of July, 1828, the ninety-year-old Charles Carroll of Carrollton broke ground for the new line. Fifty-two years before, on July 4, 1776, he had signed the Declaration of Independence. Now, the only one of those Signers yet alive, he was turning the first spadeful of earth on American railroads—an act, said he, second in importance "only to signing the Declaration of Independence, if even second to that."

Baltimore had started her railroad, but was not yet sure whether it would be operated by steam-power or by horses. They even tried sail-power on a car named the "Æolus." The point was not to be settled, so far as this particular railroad was concerned, for nearly three years. Meanwhile, young Horatio Allen had been sent to England by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company to buy some engines to use on certain tramways, or "inclined planes," connecting hard coal mines in Pennsylvania with their canal. Mr. Allen bought three engines and shipped them to America. On August 8, 1829, the English-built "Stourbridge Lion," with Allen himself at the throttle, made the first run of a steam locomotive in America, but the "Lion" was too heavy and cumbersome for the light trestle tracks of the inclines and never made another trip.

The year after the failure of the "Lion" the Baltimore & Ohio, with thirteen miles of double track open, staged the famous race between Peter Cooper's toy-like "Tom Thumb" model engine and the good old gray mare, each pulling a coach full of passengers. The name of the "Tom Thumb" gives some idea of its size: the fact that the tubes of its boiler were discarded musket barrels tells still more. To keep up steam on the engine a blower was used. The belt which drove it slipped, the steam died down, and the mare won the race.

In spite of these early discouragements, the South Carolina Railroad on January 14, 1830, decided to go ahead and build its line for steam-engines without a path for horses down the middle of the track. This was done on the recommendation of Allen, whom they had employed as chief engineer. Allen had seen locomotives work in England, and he believed they could be made to work in the United States. "There is no reason to expect any great change in the breed of horses," he said, "but no man knows what the breed of locomotives may make it possible to do."

One year later, on January 15, 1831, the first section was ready for its trial trip. The engine was the "Best Friend of Charleston," designed by E. L. Miller and C. E. Detmold of Charleston, built in New York, the first American-built engine for regular service, and the first engine in America to pull a train of cars, or, as they were usually called in those days, a "brigade of train coaches." The first car in the train was occupied by a detachment of soldiers and a light piece of artillery, which celebrated the occasion by firing blank charges as the train made its six-mile run. Behind it came a band, and behind that, cars with stockholders and friends of the line. The trip was a great success. . . .

When the South Carolina Railroad was opened for one hundred and thirty-five miles to Hamburg, on the Savannah River opposite Augusta, Georgia, in 1833, it was the world's longest railroad.

Its tracks were nothing but little strips of iron laid on pine timbers or "stringers" running lengthwise, fastened to the tops of two parallel rows of piles driven into the ground. Its engines were dinky tin-pot affairs; its cars were little more than stage-coach bodies mounted on wheels with flanges to make them follow the rails. Even so, the track would warp, and when the trains passed over it the iron straps would come loose sometimes, and curl up into "snakeheads," which might punch their way through the bottom of the coaches and give the passengers a first-class scare. The wooden piles driven into the ground soon rotted out and had to be replaced—for this was long before any one had thought of ways of treating timber to preserve it.

There were a hundred other things wrong with the rickety little railroad, but it was none the less a great achievement. It *worked*. It brought to Charleston the cargoes of cotton which had been going from Augusta down the river to Savannah. It was, truly, the beginning of the railroad which was to make over the map of America.—From "Trains," by ROBERT SELPH HENRY. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

The Summer Wind

The bugling of the summer wind
Is sweet upon the hill:
I love to hear its eddies
The heather-crannies fill.

It plays upon the bracken
A blithe fanfarronade:
And thro' the moss-cups whistleth
"The Fairy Raid."

It leaps from birch to rowan
And laugheth long and loud,
Then with a spring is vanished,
And rideth on a cloud!

—WILLIAM SHARP (FIONA MACLEOD), Poems.

Glæde, Taknemmelighed og Omvendelse

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

HARMONIEN eller Disharmonien i vore menneskelige Oplevelser er uløseligt knyttet til vor Tænkning. Det ses ofte, at ligegyldig, harsarderet Tænkning, resulterer i Træthed og Udmattelse. For at opnaa harmoniske, rige Oplevelser, maa vi have virksomme, aandelige Tanker. I Kristen Videnskab kender vi kun een ufejlbarlig Kilde til alle sande Ideer, og denne Kilde er uudtømmelig. Gud, det guddommelige Sind, er Skaberen af alle Ideer, og disse Ideer har derfor Del i Guddommens Natur og Væsen.

Glæde er en af de Engle-Budbringere, som kommer til os for at anspore vor Bestræbelse og lette vort Arbejde. Tænker vi nogen Sinde paa Glæde som et Middel til Beskyttelse? Den er ikke alene en Beskyttelse mod sin Modsætning Tungsind; men den er et Værn mod en Mængde Suggestioner, saasom Sygelighed, Krænkelse, Irritation, Depression og Ængstelse. Det er altid opløftende og styrkende at være lykkelig og glad.

Glæde maa være en nødvendig Bestanddel i vor Tanke, hvis vi skal manifestere sand Taknemmelighed. Det ulykkelige Menneske er ikke taknemmeligt; men hvis et saadant Menneske kun kan skimte Glædens Virkelighed og Sorgens Flygtighed, har det fundet Hemmeligheden ved at være taknemmelig. Mary Baker Eddy taler om at søge Guds sande Idé med "Glædens Olie og *Taknemmelighedens* Vellugt, med Angerens Taarer og med Hovedhaar, som alle er talte af Faderen" (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, S. 367). Tilsammen løser Glæde og Taknemmelighed mange Problemer, som vilde forskrække Selvmedlidenheden og Utaknemmeligheden.

Kristen Videnskab sætter Menneskene i Stand til at være glade, fordi alt hvad Gud skabte er fuldkomment og udødeligt. Fordi den uoplyste Tanke er saa uvidende og begrænset, at den ikke opfanger Skønheden, Harmonien og Fuldkommenheden i det aandelige Univers, indbefattende Mennesket; er der ingen Grund til at være modfalden og utaknemmelig. Vi skulde snarere glæde os over, at det er muligt at lære, at Ufuldkommenheden findes i en falsk Opfattelse af Skabelsen, snarere end i selve Skabelsen. Saaledes er Mennesket aandeligt og fuldkomment til Trods for den personlige Opfattelses Vidnesbyrd, som siger, at det er materielt og ufuldkomment. Kristen Videnskab sætter Menneskene i Stand til at være taknemmelige for den Sandhed, der blotter den personlige Sans, som den der bedrages og som Bedrageren, samt taknemmelige over, at de kan lære, hvorledes de skal rette dette fejlagtige Vidnesbyrd og erstatte det med den aandelige Opfattelses Vidnesbyrd.

Glæde og Taknemmelighed følger med sand Omvendelse. Omvendelse betyder at vende sig bort fra, at opgive, fejlagtige Tænke- og Handlemaader og at antage en renere og bedre Livsførelse. Saaledes vender Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskabsmænd] sig bort fra den falske, materielle Tænkemaade og lærer at genspejle den uendelige Ånd, som er aabenbaret i *Science and Health*. Dette er, hvad Paulus mente, da han sagde: "Skikker eder ikke lige med denne Verden, men vorder forvandlede ved Sindets Fornyelse." Denne mentale Forvandling eller Omvendelse, bringer en glad Opfattelse af Tilværelsen med sig. Hurtigt løfter den fra vore Skuldre enhver Byrde, som vi maaske troede, at vi bar, og beviser, at den fejlagtigt var anbragt der Guds Mennesket er fri og glad. Vi behøver ikke at antage de Suggestioner om Sorg, Bekymring og Disharmoni, som fremstiller sig ved vor Tankes Dør, for vi kan bevise vor Paaskelsret til det Herredømme, den Glæde og Fred, som Gud har skænket alle Sine Børn.

Der er kun een Magtens Kilde, nemlig det guddommelige Sind. Den uendelige Sandhed behersker alt, og det er vort Privilegium at vide, at der ikke er noget andet, som kan indvirke paa vor Sundhed, vor Harmoni, vor Gerning eller Tilværelse. Bevidstheden om denne Kendsgerning betyder Fred, Opnaaelsen af det gode, Velstand og gode Resultater. Gud er Menneskets Fader-Moder, og følgelig har det virkelige Menneske ikke nogen menneskelig Oprindelse eller Herkomst. Naar vi bliver os bevidst, at dette er Kendsgerningerne om vor sande Væren, vil vi erkende, at intet kan forstyrre vor Fred eller vor Eksistens.

Vi lærer i Kristen Videnskab, at det virkelige Menneske udtrykker bestemte og visse Evner, som kommer fra det guddommelige Sind. Forstaaelsen af dette gør det muligt for os at fuldføre ethvert godt og fortjenstfuldt Arbejde. Det er umuligt at udøve det onde, fordi det er magtesløst og uvirkeligt. Af den Grund siger Mrs. Eddy, at "Mennesket er ikke i Stand til at synde, være sygt og dø" (*Science and Health*, S. 475). Fordi Mennesket ikke har nogen Bevidsthed adskilt fra det fuldkomne Sind, Kilden til al Intelligens, har det ikke nogen Erkendelse af Vildfarelse—Synd, Sygdom, Frygt, Begrænsning. Derfor maa det være vor stadige Bestræbelse at forhindre fejlagtige Suggestioner i at komme ind i vor Tanke.

Den hellige Skrift genlyder af Glædens Toner, idet den stadig paaminder os om at glædes i Herren. Vor Mester sagde om sin Lære: "Dette har jeg talt til eder, for at min Glæde kan være i eder, og eders Glæde kan blive fuldkommen". Gennem hele Bibelen lærer vi om Glædens og Taknemmelighedens styrkende og helbredende Magt. Vi har Magten og Evnen til at vælge, om vi vil være glade eller bedrøvede, tilfredse eller utilfredse, taknemmelige eller utaknemmelige, lyksalige eller gnavne. Beslutningen om at lægge hele Vægten paa den positive, opbyggende Side betyder, at vi har taget endnu et Skridt paa vor Vandring mod Gud, og at sand Omvendelse har fundet en frugtbar Jordbund at arbejde i.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Sanctuary

There is no cover on the bare burnt hill
Except the bracken and the still brown grass
Shadowed by great white clouds that pause and pass.

There is no roof to curb a spirit free—
No wall—no windowpane discreetly placed;
There are no bounds, no limits to be faced.

There are no houses topped with thatch or tile
To claim the space and all the windy field.
There is no owner's character revealed.

There is no row of alien florid plants
Set formally with eye for height and hue—
Only bluets matching heaven's blue.

There the returning songbirds crowd in spring,
Making their nests in windblown scattered trees—
Phœbes and wrens and busy chickadees.

I am no trespasser upon this hill:
In spring I come home like the birds and lie
On my brown couch beneath my own blue sky.

BEATRICE HOLMAN.

Gladness, Gratitude, and Repentance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE harmony or inharmony of our human experience is inextricably bound up with our thinking. It is often apparent that careless, haphazard thinking results in weariness and exhaustion. To have concordant, productive experiences we must have active, spiritual thoughts. In Christian Science we know of but one infallible source of all true ideas, and this source is inexhaustible. God, divine Mind, is the creator of all ideas, and these ideas therefore partake of the nature and essence of Deity.

Gladness is one of the angelic messengers which come to us to stimulate endeavor and lighten labor. Do we ever think of gladness as a means of protection? Not only is it a protection against its opposite, sadness, but it is a defense against a multitude of suggestions, such as morbidness, resentment, irritability, depression, and anxiety. It is always uplifting and strengthening to be happy and glad.

Gladness is a necessary constituent of our thought if we are to manifest true gratitude. The unhappy person is not grateful, but if that one can but glimpse the realness of joy and the evanescence of sorrow he has found the secret of being grateful. Mary Baker Eddy speaks of seeking the true idea of God with "the oil of gladness and the perfume of *gratitude*, with tears of repentance and with those hairs all numbered by the Father" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 367). Hand-in-hand, gladness and gratitude solve many problems which would appall self-pity and ingratitude.

Christian Science enables men to rejoice because everything that God made is perfect and immortal. Because unenlightened thought is so ignorant and limited that it does not catch the beauty, harmony, and perfection of the spiritual universe, including man, is no reason for despondency and ingratitude. Rather may we rejoice that it is possible to learn that imperfection dwells in a false sense of creation, rather than in creation itself. Thus man is spiritual and perfect, despite personal sense testimony, which says that he is material and imperfect. Christian Science enables men to be grateful for the truth which exposes personal sense as the deceived and deceiver, and grateful that they may learn how to correct this erring testimony and replace it with the evidence of spiritual sense.

Gladness and gratitude attend true repentance. Repentance means a turning away from, a giving up of, erroneous methods of thinking and acting, and the adopting of a purer, better manner of living. So Christian Scientists turn away from the false material way of thinking, and learn to reflect infinite Spirit as revealed in Science and Health. This is what Paul meant when he said, "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." This mental transformation, or repentance, brings with it a gladdened sense of existence. It quickly lifts from our shoulders any burden that we may have thought we were carrying, and proves that it had been erroneously placed there. God's man is free and joyous. We need not accept the suggestions of grief, worry, and discord that present themselves at the door of thought, for we can prove our birthright of dominion, joy, and peace, which God has bestowed upon all His children.

There is but one source of power, the divine Mind. Infinite Truth controls all, and it is our privilege to know that there is nothing else to influence our health, harmony, business, or existence. The consciousness of this fact means peace, attainment of good, prosperity, and success. God is the Father-Mother of man, and consequently the real man has no human origin or parentage. When we become conscious that these are facts of our true being, we shall then realize that nothing can disturb our peace or our existence.

We learn in Christian Science that the real man expresses definite and certain ability derived from the divine Mind. The understanding of this makes it possible for us to accomplish every good and worthy task. Only evil is impossible of accomplishment, because it is powerless and unreal. For this reason Mrs. Eddy states that "man is incapable of sin, sickness, and death" (Science and Health, p. 475). Because man has no consciousness separate from perfect Mind, the source of all intelligence, he has no sense of error—sin, sickness, fear, limitation. Therefore, it should be our constant endeavor to prevent erroneous suggestions from entering our thought.

The Scriptures echo with tones of gladness, constantly admonishing us to be glad in the Lord. Our Master said concerning his teachings, "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." Throughout the Bible we are taught the strengthening and healing power of joyfulness and gratitude. We have the power and ability to choose whether we shall be glad or sad, contented or discontented, grateful or ungrateful, blissful or morose. The decision to lay our whole weight on the positive, constructive side means that we have taken another step in our journey Godward, and that true repentance is finding a fertile ground in which to work.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

The Hall Farm

It was once the Hall; it is now the Hall Farm. Like the life in some coast-town that was once a watering-place, and is now a port, where the genteel streets are silent and grass-grown, and the docks and warehouses busy and resonant, the life at the Hall has changed its focus, and no longer radiates from the parlour, but from the kitchen and the farm-yard.

Plenty of life there! though this is the drowsiest time of the year, just before hay-harvest; and it is the drowsiest time of the day too, for it is close upon three by the sun, and it is half-past three by Mrs. Poyser's handsome eight-day clock. But there is always a stronger sense of life when the sun is brilliant after rain; and now he is pouring down his beams, and making sparkles among the wet straw, and lighting up every patch of vivid green moss on the red tiles of the cow-shed, and turning even the muddy water that is hurrying along the channel to the drain into a mirror for the yellow-billed ducks, who are seizing the opportunity of getting a drink with as much body in it as possible. There is quite a concert of noises; the great bull-dog, chained against the stables, is thrown into furious exasperation by the unwary approach of a cock too near the mouth of his kennel, and sends forth a thundering bark, which is answered by two fox-hounds shut up in the opposite cow-house; the old top-knotted hens, scratching with their chicks among the straw, set up a sympathetic croaking as the discomfited cock joins them; a sow with her brood, all very muddy as to the legs, and curled as to the tail, throws in some deep staccato notes; our friends the calves are bleating from the home croft; and, under all, a fine ear discerns the continuous hum of human voices. — From "Adam Bede," by GEORGE ELIOT.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Profit-Taking Well Absorbed After Upswing

Stocks Give Good Account of Themselves in Quieter Market

By Forrest Price

Stock market traders are cautious if not timid.

And prices somewhat reflected this attitude today.

Stocks moved forward again but not with the vehemence they displayed late yesterday.

The early trading witnessed an upward flurry of mild proportions, and then there was some easing of prices while profit-takers got busy.

For the two-hour session total sales footed up to 700,000 shares.

It was noted that profit-taking was well absorbed, and net gains were the general rule at the finish. But trading slowed down perceptibly.

Owens Glass had a good advance and was quite active. Chrysler, General Motors and Nash were higher. There was a good demand for U. S. Rubber, Hercules Powder, Union Pacific, U. S. Steel preferred and Allied Chemical.

Although trading in the bond market was light, and price changes were mixed, there were more gains than losses. Profit-taking was noted in some of the secondary obligations.

Among the commodities wheat continued to attract most attention. As soon as trading began, wheat prices jumped 4¾ cents a bushel on the Government crop report, indicating a smaller crop due to the drought than had been anticipated. A good part of the gain was lost on taking of profits. Cotton closed slightly higher. Silver was steady to firm in the futures market.

It is apparent that there has been little liquidation in the stock market during the last few weeks. It might be supposed that after a period of extremely quiet sessions there would be a lot of selling and lower prices. This has been the experience in other years. However, market observers say that it looks like a "sold-out" market, and traders appear to have been waiting for something constructive to occur which would give an excuse for buying.

It is expected that when the Securities Act of 1933 with the new amendments gets into motion new bond offerings will appear in enormous volume. New financing needs have been accumulating over the last several years, and a flood of new offerings is anticipated when the way opens. That is one reason the bond market has been marking time—bond buyers are awaiting more attractive investment opportunities.

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Scattered profit-taking came into the stock market today, following yesterday's sharp bulge, but it was generally well absorbed, and extreme dullness followed the mild selling flurries. There was still some uneasiness evident over the steel labor situation. The close was fairly steady.

Steel union leaders conferred with General Johnson and Administration officials. There were hopes that this controversy was near settlement, but at the same time the attitude of the workers' delegations at Washington was not entirely reassuring to speculative circles.

Steel Preferred Up

Shares of U. S. Steel preferred got up more than a point, but the common stock was a trifle hesitant. Bethlehem preferred and common were quiet, although the preferred was a point or so higher at one time and the common was slightly improved. The motors resisted selling, with Chrysler, General Motors and Nash moving forward fractionally.

Allied Chemical and Owens-Illinois advanced about 2 points each, and somewhat better prices were registered by United States Industrial Alcohol, Schenley, Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Goodyear, United States Rubber preferred and common, Industrial Rayon, Celanese, Case, American Can and Continental Can. Most of the metals were unchanged to a bit lower. American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Loew's and a number of others were inclined to lag.

Bonds Irregular

Subject to minor irregularity the bond market made a little further progress on the up-side today. Realizing in a few secondary loans which moved ahead buoyantly on Friday, accounted for fractional setbacks, although these were considerably outnumbered by moderate gains in other low priced and prime classifications. Trading was in limited volume except in small number of the semi-speculatives.

The principal gainers in the short session included International Telephone 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Canadian Pacific debentures, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and National Dairy Products 5¼s.

Foreign obligations were not widely changed from the previous closing, although German Government 7s, continuing the trend of recent sessions, dropped a major fraction. The 5½s ruled a small fraction below the previous final. Poland 7s rose a point, while Japanese and Brazilian issues were firm.

Cotton Prices Higher

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Cotton made new high ground for the movement again today on a continuance of trade and commission house buying which was evidently encouraged by unfavorable weather reports, renewed talk of possible purchases for distribution to the needy, and the action of the grain market. Other contracts sold up to 12.33 during the early trading and after reacting to 12.26 under realizing, closed at 12.30 with the general market closing steady at net advances of 2 to 10 points.

State Street Trust Company

A most interesting and instructive brochure has just been issued by the State Street Trust Company. It is a collection of incidents in the lives of the early settlers of this country together with the reproductions of a number of rare prints depicting historical events in which the Indians largely figured. Some well told stories of the Pilgrims are included in this fascinating booklet.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	June 9	June 8
11⅛	6⅝		Adams Express	400	9⅛	9		9	9
34⅞	16	.2	Adams Millis	400	29¼	28½		29	28½
11⅜	7⅝		Addressograph	300	9⅝	9⅛		9⅜	9⅛
106½	91¾	.3	Air Reduction	100	96	96		96	97
23⅛	17⅝	.60	Airway Elec App	100	2⅝	2⅝		2⅝	
5¼	2⅛		Alaska-Juneau	300	3	3		3	
16⅛	8⅞		Alleghany Corp	200	2	2⅛			
160¾	126⅛	.6	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	14	13⅜		13⅜	
23⅝	13¾		Allied Chem	1300	141¼	140⅛		140⅝	138⅜
58⅝	41½	.2	Allis Chalmers	600	17⅝	17		17⅝	16⅝
36	28¼		Amerada	300	54⅜	54⅛		54½	55⅛
25⅛	14⅛		Am Agri Chem	100	34	34		34	
50½	40	.3	Am Bank Note	800	22	21⅜		21⅜	21¼
12¾	7½		Am Bank Note pf	10	48¼	48¼		48¼	48⅞
71	46½		Am Beet Sugar	300	11¼	11		11	11⅛
38	23⅜	.80	Am Beet Sug pf	80	64⅜	64		64⅜	63
107⅜	90¼	4	Am Brake S&F	100	26¼	26¼		26¼	26¼
148½	126⅛	7	Am Can	1200	98⅝	98⅛		98¼	98¼
33⅞	18¼		Am Can pf	100	143¼	143¼		143¼	144
60	46¼	.3	Am Car & Fdry	1600	22	22¼		22⅜	21
62⅛	32		Am Chicle	100	57⅛	57⅛		57⅛	57¼
5	2		Am Com Alcohol	800	37⅜	37		37⅛	37⅛
13⅜	7		Am Encaustic T	300	2⅛	2⅛		2	2⅜
30	17		Am & For Pow	400	8⅛	8⅛		8⅜	8⅜
25	12		Am & For Pow pf	100	21⅛	21⅛		21⅛	21
17½	9⅜		Am & For Pow 6	100	17⅞	17⅞		17⅞	17½
22⅝	13½	1	Am & For Pw 3pf	200	11¼	11¼		11⅛	11⅛
10	6⅛		Am Hawaiian	200	15¾	15¼		15¼	15
11	6½		Am Ice	100	8¾	8¼		8¼	8¼
1⅛	⅜		Am International	200	9	8⅞		9	8⅞
38¾	22⅛		Am La France	1200	1	⅞		⅞	⅞
10¼	3¼		Am Locomotive	600	27	26		26⅜	26
10	4⅛		Am Mach & Met	100	8⅛	8⅛		8⅛	8⅛
27⅜	18		Am Mach & M ct	300	8	7⅞		7⅞	8
12¼	5⅞		Am Metal	600	24⅛	23⅜		24⅛	23⅜
29⅞	13⅜	1⅓	Am Power & Lt	1100	7⅜	7⅜		7⅜	7⅛
17⅝	12		Am P&L 6% pf	200	12	12		12	
28¼	16⅜		Am Radiator	1300	14⅜	14¼		14¼	14⅜
54⅜	36	4	Am Rolling Mill	800	20⅜	20		20⅛	19⅞
2⅜	1		Am Safety Razor	100	32	32		32	31⅞
51¼	35¾		Am Ship & Com	200	1¼	1⅛		1⅛	1⅛
81	59⅞	.2	Am Smelt & Ref	1200	43⅞	41⅝		41⅞	41⅝
61	46	.2	Am Steel Fdries	800	17⅝	17		17	17
61	46	.2	Am Steel F pf	100	67	67		67	
115¾	103½	.7	Am Sugar Ref	800	61	60⅜		60⅝	60⅜
125¼	107¾	.9	Am Sug Ref pf	100	117	117		117	115⅜
13	4⅞		Am Tel & Tel	2300	118⅞	118		118	118½
38⅞	7¾		Am Type Fndrs	100	7¼	7¼		7¼	7¼
27⅝	16⅜	.1	Am Type F pf	90	17⅜	17		17¼	17
80	54	.6	Am Wat Ww & E	500	20	19⅝		20	19½
17⅛	8½		Am Watlpf	100	75	75		75	
83¾	58	1⅛g	Am Woolen	300	12	11⅜		12	11¾
17½	5¼		Am Woolen pf	600	64½	63		64½	64½
9	3⅜		Am Writ Pap pf	300	8⅝	8¼		8⅜	8
50⅛	37½		Am Zinc Lead&S	200	7	7		7	6½
17⅜	13		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	42¼	42⅛		42½	
12¾	9¼		Anaconda Cop	12600	18⅛	15½		16⅛	15⅜
24¾	18	.80	Anaconda Wire	100	10	10		10	10
10⅛	6		Anchor Cap	100	20⅝	20⅝		20⅝	21
34	26¼	1	Andes Copper	100	7	7		7	
93¼	76¼	7	Archer Daniels	300	31	30⅞		31	30⅜
8	4¼		Armour Del pf	100	91½	91½		91½	91
3⅞	2¼		Armour Ill A	400	6½	6⅜		6⅜	6⅜
75⅜	55		Armour Ill B	300	3	3		3	
8⅝	3⅜		Armour Ill pf	300	70¼	69½		69½	70¼
9¾	5		Arnold Constable	100	5⅝	5⅝		5⅝	5⅝
18¼	11⅛		Art Metal Const	80	7	7		7	
73⅜	51⅞		Asso Dry Goods	400	13½	13⅜		13½	13¼
87⅜	70⅛	5.00	Atchison T&SF	2600	59⅜	59		59⅛	59
54⅛	34¼		Atchison pf	200	85	85		85	83½
35½	21⅜	1	Atl Coast Line	300	42½	42		42⅜	42
55½	35¼	1b	Atl Refining	800	27⅞	27⅜		27⅝	27⅞
57⅜	31¼	2	Atlas Powder	600	49⅛	48		49½	47¼
14⅜	7		Auburn Auto	1600	37⅛	36½		36½	36½
64	39	4	Austin Nichols	300	13⅜	13¼		13¼	13
10⅜	5⅝		Austin Nichol A	50	58	58		58	
			Aviation Corp Del	400	7½	7¼		7⅜	7⅜

—B—

16	9⅞		Baldwin Loco	1000	11⅜	11½		11⅝	11⅜
64⅜	38		Baldwin Loco pf	200	47	46		46	47½
34½	21		Balt & Ohio	800	25⅛	24⅞		25⅛	24⅞
37⅜	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	100	28¼	28¼		28¼	28
89	86½	6⅛	Bamberger pf	20	98⅜	98⅜		98⅜	
10	7		Barnsdall A	800	8⅜	8¼		8¼	8¼
18⅜	10⅜		Beatrice Cream	300	17¼	16¾		16¾	17
15½	8¼		Belding Hem	300	13	12⅞		12⅞	13
23⅞	13⅝		Bendix Aviation	600	16¼	16		16¼	16
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	17½	17¼		17¼	17
49½	30⅜		Bethlehem Steel	1000	38	34½		34⅞	34⅜
82	58⅞		Beth Steel pf	300	66	64		64	63½
16¼	10¼		Blaw Knox	400	11⅜	11½		11⅜	11¼
100	88	.7	Bloomingd le pf	70	105	105		105	
68⅝	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	57¼	56⅝		56⅝	57
27½	19⅞	1.80	Borden	1200	26½	26⅛		26¼	26⅜
28⅝	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	400	23⅞	23⅛		23⅛	23¾
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	200	17⅞	17¼		17⅜	17⅜
24¾	15	.25b	Briggs & Strat	100	21⅜	21⅛		21⅜	22
40¼	28¼		Brooklyn Man T	200	39⅞	39⅛		39⅜	39⅞
10⅞	6¾		Brunswick Balke	600	8½	8		8	
14½	9¼		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	11¼	11¼		11¼	11
7¾	5⅝		Budd Mfg	500	6⅜	6⅛		6⅛	6⅜
5⅜	3		Budd Wheel	300	3⅜	3⅛		3⅛	3⅜
15½	7¾		Bullard	400	10⅞	10¾		10¾	10⅞
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	10	9	9		9	9¼
19⅜	12½	.40	Burroughs Add	1200	14⅜	14⅛		14⅜	14
3	2		Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2⅝	2⅝		2⅝	2¾
32¾	18¾		Byers	1100	23⅜	23⅛		23¼	22¾
67⅞	47¼		Byers pf	20	53¼	53¼		53¾	53

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	1200	31⅞	31½		31½	31¾
6⅜	4		Calumet & Hecla	500	4⅜	4⅜		4⅜	4½
15⅞	8½		Campbell Wy&C	100	10¼	10¼		10¼	10
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	500	23¼	22¾		23¼	
18¼	12¾		Canadian Pacific	2500	15⅜	15⅜		15⅜	15⅜
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	33¾	32		33	
10¼	5⅜		Capital Admin	100	9	9		9	
86¾	46		Case Thresh	1300	55¾	55¼		55½	54⅞
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1900	28	27¼		27¾	27¼
44⅞	22⅜		Celanese Corp	3500	27½	26½		27½	26½
4	1½	h	Celotex vtc	200	2¼	2¼		2¼	2¼
23⅜	6¼	h	Celotex Co pf	30	13	13		13	15
21⅛	2⅝	1½	Central Aguirre	100	28½	28½		28½	28¾
40¼	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	7300	37½	37¼		37½	37⅛
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	600	6¼	6		6¼	6⅛
32	17½		Certain-Teed pf	200	31	30⅛		31	
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2700	47¾	47		47	47⅜
7	2⅝	h	Chi & E Ill	100	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜	
8	3⅛	h	Chi & E Ill pf	200	3⅞	3⅞		3⅞	
11⅞	6¼		Chi & Gt W pf	400	8¾	8⅝		8⅝	8½
13¼	6¾		Chi Mil & St P	500	5¼	5¼		5¼	5¼
18	6⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	9	8¾		8⅞	8⅞
26	13¼		Chi & N'western	2400	10½	10¼		10¼	10⅛
9⅞	5½		Chi & N'west pf	100	19	19		19	18¾
28¾	16⅞		Chi Pneu Tool	600	8	7¾		8	7¾
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Pneu T pf	800	23¼	22½		23¼	21¾
11¾	5		Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3⅝	3⅜		3⅝	3⅜
11⅝	6		C StP M & O pf	20	7½	7½		7½	
28⅝	12⅜		Childs Company	100	7⅞	7⅞		7⅞	7½
60⅜	36¼	1¶	Chile Copper	10	16	16		16	13½
24⅜	17¼	2	Chrysler	32500	44⅛	43¼		43¾	43¼
86	67	6½	City Ice & Fuel	200	22	22		22	22
2⅛	⅞		City Ice& F pf	10	82	82		82	83
18⅛	9⅜		City Stores	300	1⅛	1⅛		1⅛	1⅛
92¼	63½	6	Colgate-Palm-P	1600	12½	15		15¼	14⅞
28⅛	8¾		Colg-Palm-P pf	100	86⅛	86⅛		86⅛	86
8¾	3⅜		Collins & Aikman	700	15	14¾		15	14¾
32	10½		Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	6	5⅞		6	5⅞
33¼	20		Colo Pfd pf	10	21	21		21	
19¼	11⅛	.50	Colo & So 1pf	40	24	24		24	23½
76¼	52	6	Columbia Gas	5600	13⅞	13⅝		13⅞	13¾
34⅜	23	1¶	Columbia G pf A	600	74½	74½		74½	74½
77¼	58	1	Columbia Pic vtc	500	34	34		34	34½
35⅛	18⅝	1	Columbian Carb	1100	71	70¾		70¾	70¾
30	24	2	Comm Credit	1000	30	29⅜		30	29
39¾	35¾	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	40	28½	28½		28½	
33¾	13¾		Comm Inv Tr	500	54¾	54¼		54¾	54
36¾	19¾	.60	Comwlth & So	4800	2¼	2¼		2¼	2¼
52⅜	21½	6	Comwlth Solpf	7200	24½	24¼		24¼	24½
13⅜	7¾		Comwlth &S 6pf	300	46¾	46½		46½	46½
31¼	23¼	1.30	Conde Nast Pub	100	10	10		10	
8¾	2⅛		Congoleum Nairn	600	27⅞	27¼		27¼	27½
47⅞	31⅛	2	Consol Fim Ind	500	3¾	3½		3¾	3⅝
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas	4800	33¾	33⅛		33⅜	33⅝
4⅜	2½		Consol Gas pf	100	91	91		91	90¾
2⅛	⅞		Consol Laundries	300	2¾	2½		2¾	2⅝
14¾	9⅞	.28b	Consol Textile	700	1⅜	1		1⅛	1⅛
13⅞	6⅞		Consol Oil	5800	11⅝	11½		11⅝	11½
14⅝	7		Container A	300	11⅛	11⅛		11⅛	11⅛
2⅜	1		Cont Baking A	500	9¾	9½		9¾	10
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking B	300	1¼	1¼		1¼	1¼
83¼	69½	3	Cont Baking pf	100	58½	58½		58¾	
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Can	700	79¾	78¾		78¾	78
22⅜	16½	.25b	Cont Insurance	500	31⅞	31		31⅛	31½
84½	60⅜	3	Cont Oil	5500	21⅞	21⅞		21⅞	21½
6⅝	3⅞		Corn Products	1100	68¼	67		68⅛	68⅜
38⅜	21⅜		Crown Zellerbach	200	5⅜	5		5⅛	5⅛
10⅜	3¼		Crucible Steel	100	25½	25½		25½	24½
9⅞	3½		Cuba Rr pf	20	6¼	6¼		6¼	
29¾	13½		Cuban Am Sug	800	7⅞	7½		7½	7½
84¼	43½	2½g	Curtis Publishg	500	24	23¾		23¾	23⅞
5¼	2½		Curtis Pub pf	300	81¼	81		81	
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright	2100	3¾	3½		3¾	3¾
21⅝	11		Curtiss-Wright A	3200	11¼	11		11⅛	11⅜
			Cutler Hammer	100	16½	16½		16½	15

—D—

34½	18		Deere & Co	1200	21⅞	21¼		21¼	21
15⅞	11¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	300	12	11⅞		11⅞	
73½	49		Del & Hudson	800	55½	55¼		55¼	
33¾	20⅛		Del Lack & W	2100	24¾	24½		24½	25
13¼	5¾		Denver R G pf	100	9½	9½		9½	9¼
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	74	74		74	75
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	300	24	24		24	24
43	32	1.50†	Dome Mines	2500	42¾	42¼		42¾	43
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	900	22	22		22	21½
28½	14¼		Douglas A	4300	22¼	21¾		22¼	22
103⅞	80	2.60	Duluth So Shore	200	1¼	1¼		1¼	
123¼	115	6	du Pont de Nem	7600	90½	89⅞		90½	90
104	90	5	du Pont deb	200	123½	123½		123½	123¼
			Duquesne Lt pf	10	104	104		104	101½

—E—

98	79	4	Eastern Roll Mill	100	8½	8½		8½	8¾
22½	13¼	1	Eastman Kodak	900	98	97⅝		98	97½
19¼	11		Eaton Mfg	900	18⅜	18		18⅜	18⅜
31⅜	18½		Eitingon Schild	100	13	13		13	12
101	80	7	Elec Auto-Lite	3400	23⅜	23¼		23⅜	23⅝
7½	3⅜		Elec Boat	100	5	5		5	5
9⅛	4¾		Elec & Mus Ind	600	7⅝	7⅜		7⅜	7⅜
9⅞	4½		Elec Pow & Lt	1200	6¼	6		6⅛	6
52	40	2	Elec Uow & L pf	700	18	18		18	18
63	51	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	43	43		43	41½
126	120	7	Endicott Johnson	100	54	54		54	54
8¾	4¼		Endicott John pf	50	126	126		126	126
25½	14½		Engineers Pub S	500	4¾	4¾		4¾	4½
24½	11		Engineers PS 6pf	100	15⅜	15⅜		15⅜	
24⅜	13⅞		Engineers PS ww	100	14½	14½		14½	14½
23	12		Erie RR	500	20⅜	20⅛		20⅜	20¼
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Erie RR 2pf	100	19¾	19⅜		19⅝	
27¼	9		Eureka Vacuum	100	10½	10½		10½	10½
10½	4		Evans Products	2800	23½	24⅜		25⅛	25
			Exchange Buffet	220	7½	7		7½	7

—F—

18	7		Fairbanks Morse	200	14	14		14	13⅜
61	30		Fairbanks M pf	30	53½	52		53½	51
11¼	7		Fed Lt & Trac	200	8¼	8		8¼	8⅛
8¾	5⅜		Fed Motor Tr	100	6¼	6¼		6¼	6⅜
4	1¾		Fed Water Serv	400	8¼	8¼		8¼	8⅜
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	800	29	29		29	29
105	87	6½	Filene's pf	100	31¼	31¼		31¼	31
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	70	104	104		104	104
17⅜	2¼		Follansbee B	1600	5½	4¾		5¼	4⅝
22	12¾		Foster-Wheeler	300	16½	16⅛		16⅜	16⅛
27½	19¾	.45b	Foundation	500	12¾	12¼		12½	12¾
17½	12¼		Fourth Nat Inv	200	22	21½		21½	22¼
50⅜	35	2	Freeport Texas	1800	41½	40½		41½	41½

—G—

			Gamewell	40	14	14		14	14
20	11½		Gen Am Inv	700	9¼	8¾		9⅛	8¾
43⅜	33½		Gen Am Trans	300	37¾	37½		37½	37¾
23½	18⅛		Gen Asphalt	500	19¾	19½		19¾	19¾
14⅜	8¾	1	Gen Baking	300	10⅛	10		10⅛	10
16⅛	8⅜		Gen Bronze	1100	8	8		8	8⅛
8⅝	3⅜		Gen Cable	800	4⅛	4⅛		4⅛	4⅛
28¼	18½	.60	Gen Cable pf	100	22¾	22¾		22¾	22
13⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Electric	8400	21⅛	20⅞		21	20⅞
36⅞	31⅜	1.80	Gen Elec Sp	100	12⅛	12⅛		12⅛	12⅝
1¾			Gen Foods	1400	33	32¾		33	32⅝
19	6¼		Gen Gas & E A	1100	⅝	⅝			
84½	53⅛	.3	Gen G & E cv pf	300	14½	14½		14½	
110¼	103	.6	Gen Mills	700	57½	56⅞		57½	56¾
42	29¼	1	Gen Mills pf	100	111⅜	111⅜		111⅜	
103	89¾	.5	Gen Motors	20800	34½	33⅜		33⅝	33⅜
13⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	101	101		101	
36¼	21⅛	.15b	Gen Print Ink	10	18	18		18	18
45⅜	31⅛	1	Gen Pub Service	200	3½	3¼		3¼	
3⅜	1⅛		Gen Realty	100	23½	23		23	23½
23⅜	10⅛		Gen Refractories	200	16	16		16	16
19½	12⅛		Gen Refract ct	500	15⅛	15¼		15⅛	15¼
48⅛	30½		Gen Steel Cas pf	60	35	35		35	
12⅝	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	100	11	11		11	11
8⅝	3¼		Gimbel Bros	200	17½	17¼		17¼	17
28⅜	15⅝		Glidden	1600	26⅜	24⅝		26⅛	26⅛
9½	5½		Gobel (Adolf)	900	7⅝	7½		7⅝	7⅝
23	18⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	1500	20⅜	20¼		20¼	20¼
18	12¼		Goodrich	1200	14⅞	14½		14⅝	14⅞
62¾	40		Goodrich pf	200	54½	54		54½	54
11⅜	5⅝		Goodyear	3100	30⅜	30⅛		30⅛	30⅛
			Gotham Silk Hos	400	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝	8¾
13⅜	8		Graham Paige	800	2⅝	2½		2⅝	2⅝
40	23	3	Granby	1400	11⅜	10⅝		11⅜	10⅝
40⅜	30	1	Grand Un pf	100	36¾	36⅜		36¾	36½
32½	18		Grant (WT)	600	32½	31½		32½	32
15⅛	10½	.50b	Great Nor pf	2800	22¾	22⅜		22½	22¼
34⅞	25	2.40	Great West Sug	2400	31⅜	31⅛		31⅜	31⅛
83	47		Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	67½	67½		67½	66

—H—

26	20½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	26	26		26

Financial: News and Comment

Protest Federal Livestock Buying Program in West

Creditors of Cattlemen Say Government Should Pay Higher Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D., June 9—Protests against the Federal Government program of cattle purchases were lodged with Secretary Henry A. Wallace here. A resolution declared that the livestock interests were not given an "even break" with the cotton growers, corn raisers, and others.

The resolution, which was adopted at a meeting attended by more than 100 representatives of the bankers and paper holders, was presented to Secretary Wallace on his visit to Pierre during an inspection tour of the drought conditions in this State and the Northwest.

The resolution follows:

Hurts Debtors' Morale

"We appreciate the fact that our Government is confronted with an enormous program of relief caused by an unprecedented drought, and appreciate the efforts being made to alleviate human suffering.

"Nevertheless we deplore the fact that the present program of purchasing drought cattle under a subnormal price schedule amounts almost to confiscation of the security upon which the original credit was based and which virtually means that the benefit payment to the debtor is contributed by the creditor instead of by the Government.

"Further, we are convinced that the present program has a tendency to break down the morale of the debtors, particularly where it confiscates from the creditor for his benefit.

"In view of the practical difficulties which would be confronted in an attempt to dispense with a benefit payment feature which has had nation-wide publicity, we believe this should be offset to protect the creditor by a material increase in the price scale, so that the payment of a benefit payment be not taken from the amount received by the creditor, which the present price scale virtually does.

Injures Creditors

"As creditors, we are duty bound to protect the interests of our depositors by using the same caution now that was exercised when the loans were originally made; and anything done now to weaken the capital structures of our banks, even if only a percentage of banks were involved would undo the recent attempts of the Government to reëstablish confidence in our banking.

"We believe our request would put the cattle buying program in line with the Government financing policy on cotton, corn, hogs and real estate, where higher than the market values were recognized."

Among individuals protesting against the plan was Loyson G. Troth, former Secretary of Agriculture for this State, who wired Washington that, "Livestock men are forced to sell regardless of price. They will never be able to restock unless cost of production is received. Cattle are now being sacrificed."

Mr. Troth suggested a 100 per cent increase in the maximum prices to be paid for cattle purchased in drought areas under the livestock relief program.

Form Japanese-American Trade Council in Japan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9—Renzo Sawada, Japanese Consul-General, announced the formation of a Japanese-American Trade Council in his country at a meeting of the American-Japanese Trade Counsel here on Thursday. The trade councils here and in Tokyo are representative of American and Japanese buisness, banking, transportation and other interests concerned in the fostering of increased trade between the two countries.

Malcolm W. Hall

Annuities

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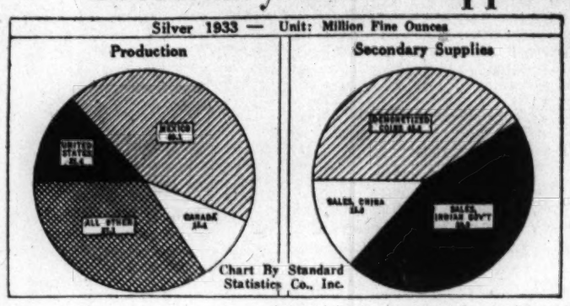
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 11
Home Savings Bank	June 11
Union Savings Bank	June 11
Warren Institution for Savings	June 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	June 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	June 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1

Primary Production And Secondary Silver Supplies



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Consumption of Metal Taken Care of By Stocks Other Than Newly Mined—London Agreement Curtails Supplies

Primary production and secondary supplies of silver for 1933 are apportioned above. Consumption of silver has been taken care of for several years by supplies other than newly mined metal, so that mine output has added to stocks.

These other supplies may be somewhat curtailed by operation of the London agreement, and producing countries have agreed to buy up or otherwise withhold from the market 35,000,000 ounces annually, compared with an estimated production last year of 163,000,000 ounces.

These figures indicate the difficulty of achieving any international agreement on monetization of silver.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By **H. V. Hodson**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

To the over-hopeful, the rubber restriction scheme so far has been disappointing following the announcement of the actual percentages of restriction, the market has been feeling somewhat disturbed. Its expectations of a really slashing cut having been baffled, the price has fallen from 7½d to 6d. The drop is partly due to the liquidation of speculative bull positions; but it partly represents the general notion of the price that accords with the degree of restriction planned.

Sixpenny Rubber

On a long-term view, a price of 6d a pound, if steadily maintained, is probably a reasonable one. It is not so high as to encourage wholesale breaches of the restriction rules, or to give profits to the most inefficient areas and producers; on the other hand it is not so low as to deprive the more efficient areas and producers of profits altogether. But whether such a steady price can be maintained is another question.

The technical position in the rubber market today is characterized by the existence of large stocks of the commodity, accumulated partly in anticipation of restriction and of a resultant rise of price. The "normal" stock total is held to be no more than 400,000 tons, whereas at present it is roughly double that figure. Comparing the current rate of consumption with the projected rate of production, we may guess that the international regulation committee hopes to bring down the visible stocks to the "normal" level before the end of 1935. Unfortunately, experience shows that events do not always work out according to plan where output restriction is concerned. The increase or depletion of visible supplies is influenced as much by the expectation of future prices as by the level of present prices. Thus if it were known—or believed—by the market that as soon as a more normal stock position had been restored the regulation committee would allow prices to increase, stocks might accumulate being held on speculation for a rise. But after a little the failure of stocks to diminish would then cause a price recession. It is the painful truth that the new element of inflexibility introduced into a commodity market by restriction often means, not less speculation, but more, and not steadier prices, but wider and more violent fluctuations.

Wheat on the Rocks

The wheat agreement, meanwhile, is perilously near some very craggy rocks. Argentina has been holding the other exporters up to ransom. If they do not agree to the enlargement of her quota from 110,000,000 bushels to 150,000,000 bushels, she won't play. She won't agree to minimum prices, nor to plans for reducing acreage and for restricting credit to wheat-growers. The other three great exporting countries are in a weak bargaining position; for Argentina has already exhausted her export quota for the current year, with 2½ months still to go, and it is plain that if her quota were not enlarged she would export in breach of her agreement. This was foreseen by critical observers when the scheme was first started, because Argentina is not only without organization for controlling acreage, but she has few facilities for storing wheat withheld from export. The London Times pompously declares that "if the wheat agreement were allowed to break down altogether the clock of world recovery would be put back indefinitely." This, to say the least, is shooting above the truth. Industrial recovery in this country began a whole year, and in the United States several months, before the wheat agreement was signed, and has continued in spite of the failure of the agreement to secure either of its two aims—higher world prices for wheat, and the reduction of barriers in importing countries.

Silver and the East

The adoption of a definite silver program in the United States has been greeted here with somewhat tepid comment. One reason is that since the greater part of the operations proposed are internal to the United States, the world price of the metal will be only indirectly, and perhaps comparatively little, affected. Another is that opinion is coming to perceive the fallacies about "improving the purchasing power of the Far East." The Lancashire cotton industry is said to be pleased with the President's decisions, and to base its satisfaction on past experience. But at the risk of tedious repetition one may re-assert a few propositions on the subject that cannot be gainsaid. First, so far from paying for her purchases abroad with silver, China is normally an importer of the metal. Second, if the fall of the pound were good for this country, and the fall of the dollar good for the United States, then conversely a rise in silver must be bad for China. (This is borne out by recent history; for China, who had hitherto been largely immune from the world depression, began to sink into a slump as soon as the pound and the yen, followed later by the dollar, depreciated against gold and silver, that is to say, as soon as the price of silver began to improve in terms of those currencies.) Third, an improvement of silver prices is not required to enlarge the monetary base in China for the extension of credits. Shanghai silver reserves are already at an abnormally high level. On the contrary, the expectation of higher silver prices, coupled with the political uncertainties, is draining the country of silver coin, and putting into Shanghai vaults the means of circulation that should be at work in the interior.

General Motors Sales Decrease 11,000 in May

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9—Sales of General Motors cars to consumers in this country in May declined over 11,000 from the previous month, the organization announced yesterday. Sales in May totaled 95,253, compared with 85,969 in May of last year and 106,349 this past April.

At the same time the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce announced production figures for May which show that May output of motor vehicles fell off 42,326 units, compared with April, totaling 336,657. This estimate represents a decrease of 11 per cent from the preceding month and a gain of 48 percent over May of last year. The chamber's report adds that for the first five months of the year production was estimated at 1,477,770 units—an increase of 88 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

The report from General Motors shows that sales for the first five months of 1934 amounted to 382,125, compared with 297,937 in the like five months of 1933.

Sales of General Motors cars to dealers in this country last month totaled 103,844, a decrease of 18,120 from April and compared with 85,980 sales in May a year ago. May sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with shipments overseas, totaled 132,837, compared with 98,205 in May a year ago and 153,954 in April of this year.

Business Tendency Is Still Upward

NEW YORK, June 9—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a further upward business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carloadings	Electric	Steel	Comb'd
Latest week	62.6	107.9	67.6	79.4
Prev. week	61.18	108.0	65.1	78.1
Month ago	60.3	107.8	64.0	77.4
Year ago	55.0	100.0	47.7	67.6
1933 high	66.8	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5
1934 high	66.3	100.5	67.6	79.4
1934 low	59.4	100.7	41.9	67.7

(1928 weekly average equals 100)
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June 11

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Forward Trend In Grain Prices Halted by Rains

Prices React Sharply on Breaking of Drought —European Crop

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 9—The upward movement in wheat and other grains was halted this week by the breaking of the drought over a large part of the grain territory of this country and Canada, rains in some European countries also influencing some selling.

From the top prices of the preceding week, wheat reacted about 11 cents on heavy profit-taking at a time when better weather conditions had checked the enthusiasm of buyers.

In much of the grain belt the rains came too late to make more than a small crop of wheat and small grains. Growing corn is in better shape than the other grains, and the recent rains have supplied sufficient moisture to carry the corn along for some time.

It is now too late to plant additional areas of spring wheat, and the acreage in all probability is much smaller than originally planned.

There are some sections where a good crop is possible, but recent estimates have indicated a spring wheat crop of not much over 100,000,000 bushels. Winter wheat has ripened prematurely in the Southwest due to extreme heat which has prevailed all through the week in that section.

Latest European advices indicate a comparatively small crop abroad. Broomhall now estimates the total crop outside of Russia will be 240,000,000 to 280,000,000 bushels smaller than last year.

Czechoslovakia is the latest country in Europe to report poor prospects, preliminary estimates indicating 35,000,000 bushels compared with 64,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Russian reports notoriously are unreliable but advices seeping out of that country indicate an appalling condition exists in southern Russia. This view is partially confirmed by the reports that bread prices have been advanced radically at Russian centers. All through the Danubian basin prospects are poor, and Germany has suffered from severe drought also.

The volume of trade has been comparatively light, with nervous fluctuations marking the daily pit business.

The government June crop report more than confirmed the most sensational of the private reports indicating a total crop of about 500,000,000 bushels, the winter wheat being placed at 400,000,000 bushels, with the condition of winter 41.3, the lowest condition estimate ever known.

The oats condition was placed at 47.2, which was construed to indicate a crop of 685,000,000 to 697,000,000 bushels. Sensationally low estimates were made of the hay crop, which in a special emergency report was estimated at 50,300,000 tons, or about 21,000,000 tons less than last year.

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—A government crop report which forecast the lowest wheat yield this year since 1893 and corresponding reduction in other grains told in figures a significant story of the effect of the drought.

The crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture said the nation's wheat crop probably would not exceed 500,000,000 bushels.

Winter wheat production was estimated at 400,357,000 bushels compared with a normal production of 632,000,000 bushels. The spring wheat output was set at 100,000,000 bushels but was regarded as "still very uncertain" due to heavy loss of acreage because of the drought.

This will mean that the United States will have to dip into stocks of stored grain, now totaling about 260,000,000 bushels, to supply the normal domestic consumption of 625,000,000 bushels.

The June 1 report on crop conditions showed heavy losses of early grains and hay "record low condition" of pastures and low levels of milk and egg production.

Oats, barley and rye showed heavy losses of acreage and "exceptionally low" condition figures for this season of the year, the oats crop being estimated at less than 700,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1893.

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Canadian National Railways Head Sees Rising Revenues

Says Earning Power Obscured by Depression and Top-Heavy Capital Structure—Drop in 1933 Gross No Greater Than That of the C. P. R.

Excerpts from an address by Mr. C. P. Fullerton, chairman of the Canadian National Railways, before the Select Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping in Parliament at Ottawa:

I am not one of those who believe that the Canadian National Railways is a hopeless proposition. I am impressed with the potential earning power of the property. The net earning power is at the present time obscured by the depression and by the unwieldy capital structure.

The fundamental factor in the problem of the railways is one of gross revenues. In 1933 our gross revenue was $148,000,000, the lowest in the history of the system since the completion of its constituent parts. In 1928 the revenues of the system were $312,000,000, so that 1933 is below the level of that peak year by $164,000,000, well over 50 per cent. The terrific shrinkage of $2,000,000 per week in the business handled by the railway is the major cause of our present difficulties, and until we obtain a substantial increase in business the problem will remain a problem.

Compares With C. P. R. Gross

The low level of business transacted of course is not peculiar to the Canadian National. The Canadian Pacific is experiencing similar difficulties. In 1933 our revenues decreased 7.81 per cent compared with the previous year. The C. P. R. revenue decrease was 7.80 per cent.

The measures which are open to us to secure a substantial increase in our gross revenues are limited. We ourselves can do little to expand the trade and commerce of the country, either domestic or external. It is gratifying to see that the present trend is definitely upwards. Our revenues for the first five months of the current year show an increase of $11,630,000 over last year, an increase of about 21 per cent.

To be a defeatist with regard to the potential earning power of such a property is to be a defeatist with regard to the future of Canada. What is called for at the present time is rigid economy and careful administration, and this the Board of Trustees and the management intend to give to the best of their ability.

It is our definite policy to seek out every possible means to economy consistent with safe operation and reasonable service to the public. With a return of normal conditions we shall continue this policy. We are fixed in our determination that at all times and under all conditions we must be economical in our expenditures. A saving of even 1 per cent in operating expenses means a saving of $1,500,000 on the 1933 level of expenditures.

Unfortunately economies cannot be made without displacing labor. Out of every dollar spent in operating the railway, 63 per cent is a direct pay roll expense. Whilst, therefore, to secure economies labor is necessarily displaced, our greatest desire is to see the men returning to work in the essential services. In this respect it is gratifying to note that in the first three months of the year, compared with the previous year, the number of employees at work has increased by 6463.

I am asked for my comments on recommendations for adjustment of the capital structure of the Canadian National Railways. The proposals are not intended as a cure for all the ills of the National system, but represent only a correction in the relations between the railway and the Government and make no changes whatever as between the railway and its debt to the public.

Too Much Capital

I believe there is a great deal of misunderstanding in this matter. On the one hand the railway is deemed to be a business enterprise subject to comparison with its competitor, expected to produce a return on the capital invested and condemned in certain quarters because it does not fully do so.

On the other hand it is expected to function as an agency of government opening up for development in a pioneer way sections of the country without expectation of a direct return on the capital, but rather looking for additions to the developed natural resources and capital wealth of the nation. It is also expected to shoulder the debts and interest charges of its predecessor corporations, all of which were hopelessly bankrupt. I do not see how you can have it both ways.

My position in the matter is . . . that . . . there can be no shadow of doubt that the capital structure is top heavy. It contains interest bearing debts incurred to acquire assets now obsolete or which have ceased to exist. Also debts incurred to pay past deficits in operation, also capital stocks definitely determined by competent tribunals to be worthless.

Germany May Cease Interest Payments

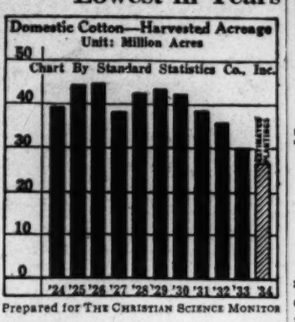
BERLIN, June 9 (AP)—Interruption of interest payments by Germany on foreign loans is "definitely certain," it is stated by the weeky report of the German Institute for Business Research. The institute frequently reflects the Government's views.

Payments will not be made, regardless of the decision of American, Dutch and Swiss creditors on the Reichsbank's recent transfer offer, the report said.

"The foreign exchange situation of the Reichsbank makes such a step necessary," the institute said.

The German press generally echoes the belief the Reichsbank will proclaim a complete moratorium on debts July 1. It has been stated flatly by newspapers the impending moratorium will include the Young-Dawes loans.

Cotton Acreage Is Lowest in Years



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE acreage of cotton to be harvested this year is estimated at 27,000,000, a figure lower than that for many years past.

The yield is estimated at not over 10,500,000 bales and consumption ranges between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 bales.

If these estimates are approximately correct, the present abnormal carry-over will be reduced about 4,000,000 bales.

Service Charge To Be Made By Stock Brokers

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Effective July 1, a group of large New York Stock Exchange houses will make a service charge on inactive accounts which do not produce enough revenue to pay overhead costs.

The move was in line with efforts of brokers to pare their expenses recently in keeping with the decline of trading in stocks the last month

A letter was sent to stock exchange houses by Frank R. Hope, president of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, informing them of the decision of seven large houses to adopt the system of service charges.

Other houses were expected to follow, but inquiry today revealed there was no unanimity of action.

The plan involves charges of $25 a year on accounts carrying securities with no money balances and on accounts with an average credit or debit balance of less than $1000. On accounts with an average debit or credit balance of between $1000 and $5000, the annual charge would be $12.50.

No charge will be levied provided an account pays commission of $6.25 or more during a quarter.

Houses mentioned in his letter as planning to adopt the system were Dominick & Dominick, Paine, Webber & Co., E. F. Hutton & Co., Livingston & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, Post & Flagg and E. A. Pierce & Co.

Telephone's Income In April Was $7,679,438

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company's gross income in April amounted to $7,679,438 compared with $6,740,001 for the like month last year. Net operating income was $1,375,664 compared with $549,094 for April, 1933.

The figures cover operating activities only, excluding non-operating income such as dividends and interest.

Vigorous Upswing In Retail Buying During the Week

Sales Rise 5 to 8 P. C.—Steel Strike Possibility Disturbing

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9—There was a vigorous upswing in retail buying during the past week, accelerated from the combination of summer weather, June weddings and commencement preparations, coupled with well-advertised sales, reports Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly review of business.

Retail sales for the week averaged 5 to 8 per cent higher than in the preceding week and 10 to 15 per cent in excess of the comparative 1933 totals. The reports from cities in the drought states continue to be very discouraging and the review states that entire districts will be obliged to seek government aid for the next 12 months.

"While the close-down for the holiday last week and organized production curtailment in some divisions are bearing heavily on a few of the industrial indices, others have reached the year's high, thus maintaining the average slightly above the previous level," the survey continues.

The Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun and Bradstreet, reached another new high, rising from 69.6 for the previous week to 70.4.

Referring to the labor situation, the review says: "The termination of the 10 weeks' strike of workers in a few automotive supply plants in the middle West, the avoidance of the planned walkout in the textile industry, and approaching settlement of the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific coast have about freed industry of labor disturbances which appear to be the eternal accompaniment of industrial expansion and generally preface a period of prolonged prosperity.

"The only remaining uncertainty is in the steel industry, where a strike is scheduled for June 16. The dangers of such a staggering blow to recovery, which the resultant chaos of a cessation of operations would bring to intricately related lines, however, are being minimized by the resourcefulness which governmental agents, labor leaders and mill owners are bringing to their present efforts to remove labor tension and effect industrial peace."

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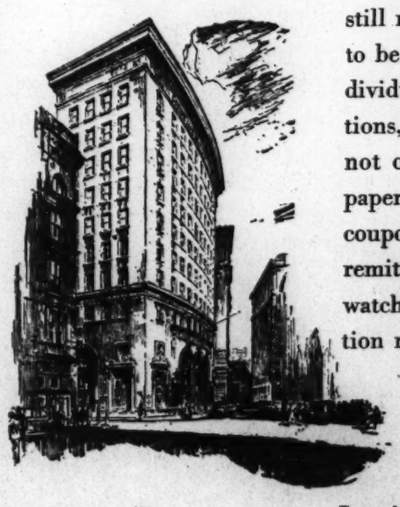

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Under the Head of Entertainment

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

TOO common today is the Hollywood film that contains either underwor'' characters or a hospital scene. Sometimes, as if the studio were trying to be in on both trends, there are both gangsters and an operation room, as in Paramount's "Little Miss Marker." Curious, that the film makers should disregard the large number of persons in every audience who do not find anything entertaining in the spectacle of masked surgeons bending over a swathed figure, with attending nurses hovering about. Surely many persons close their eyes during these incidents, which are seldom necessary to the dramatic unfolding of the action. That some physicians have their doubts about the advisability of exhibiting such scenes is indicated by the reported request of the Mayo clinic of Rochester, Minn., that "Men in White" be not shown at the first-run theater there. Intrinsically, the appeal of these operating room scenes is to morbid curiosity, and their inclusion in pictures where they have no essential function in revealing character or forwarding the plot is proof of the shallow consideration given by some of the studios to fundamental entertainment values. Gangsters and hospital scenes would soon be used with some measure of sense and proportion if every person who found them an offensive, revolting or boresome element in films would express his opinion in letters to the producers concerned.

* * *

The British film makers now catch up these trends as avidly as they are pursued in Hollywood, it would seem, judging from the British and Dominions production of "Sorrell and Son," with Mr. H. B. Warner again in the part of the former army officer who has such difficulty in making a living for himself and his son in a world that was grateful for what he did in the war but which has nothing but ignominious work for him in civil life. Sorrell's son becomes a surgeon and we are regaled on the screen with a scene in an operating theater, at least eight times longer than any possible story value would require. As a talkie it is otherwise a good job, with Mr. Jack Raymond directing pretty steadily for the cinema values and only occasionally showing a lack of invention that resorts to words to make points that should be visualized. Mr. Hugh Williams as the adult son is not a lens performer, and so conveys a definite air of being a man of the world he is supposed to be moving in. Mr. Warner is satisfying, even managing to carry off the excessive and conscious nobility that the story often bestows upon him. Sorrell never ceases to be an aggressively fictional figure. Others in the cast include Mr. Donald Calthrop, Mr. Evelyn Roberts and Miss Hope Davy.

* * *

Miss Margaret Sullavan provides such a gracious note in the Universal screen version of "Little Man What Now?" that special interest attaches to the news that she is to play Babbie in a new filming of Barrie's "The Little Minister." In the picture that has been made from Hans Fallada's novel Miss Sullavan plays Lammchen, wife of Hans Pinneberg. Hans, in the film, is mere flotsam upon the stream of events, a complete figure of defeatism in his feeble effort to fit into the civil life of post-war Germany. At the end he survives solely because a friend finds a job for him. It is not Mr. Douglass Montgomery's fault that he can make nothing of such a supine character. Probably the novel had to be denatured in order to obtain a film story that would get by the censors, but there was no need of making a worm of Hans, either in the design of the part or in the directing of it. Mr. Christian Rub, Mr. Alan Hale, Mr. Alan Mowbray and Mr. DeWitt Jennings are in the cast.

* * *

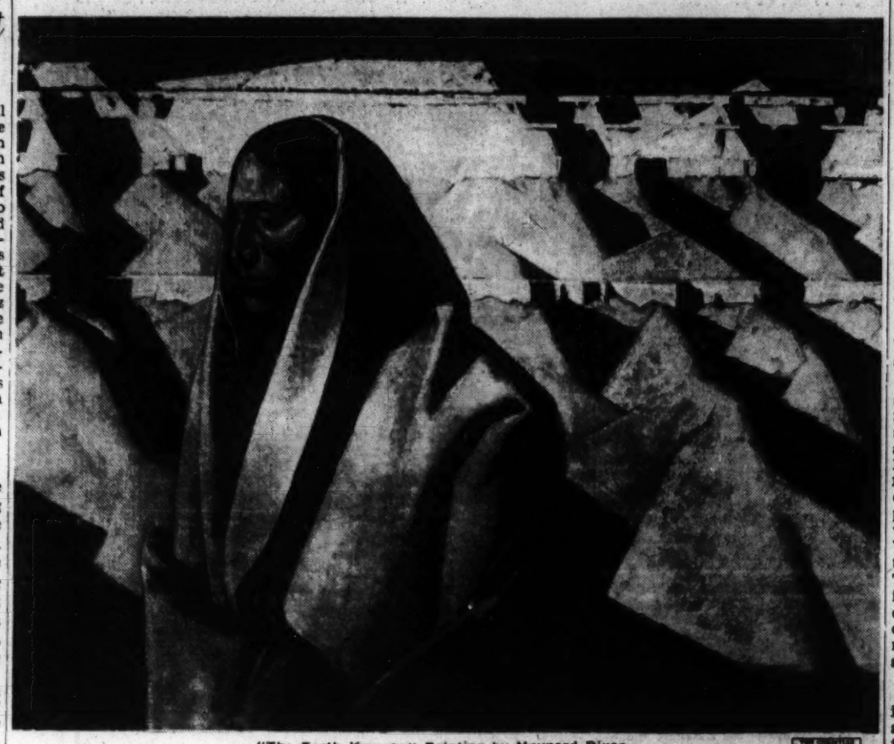
Miss Joan Bennett, after an introductory scene in which she wears men's clothes, takes on the appearance of a smart patron of the Ritz, as Salomey Jane in Columbia's screen version of Paul Armstrong's dramatization of Bret Harte's story, "Salomey Jane's Kiss." The picture was made among the redwoods in California and is worth seeing because of the magnificent vistas among the big trees. Mr. Charles Farrell is picturesque as the Virginian on vengeance bent. The stencils of an outmoded style of screen western might have been more successfully disguised, but there are always the grand trees to look at and the glorious horses in action.

Again the ne'er-do-well is glorified in "The Key," Warner Brothers film version of a play by R. Gore-Browne and J. L. Hardy. Mr. William Powell is cast as a profligate who escapes the consequences of his offenses in private life by deeds of derring-do in the service of his flag. The scene is Dublin during the disturbances of 1920. Mr. Powell's chief duties are to swagger in the face of danger and look sheepish when he is in the company of Andrew Kerr, his friend. Miss Edna Best is not at ease in the part of Mrs. Kerr nor is Mr. Colin Clive as her husband. Mr. Michael Curtiz cannot be credited with a first-rate job of directing when he could film scene after scene in which his principals remained self-consciously outside their parts. Mr. Halliwell Hobbes as a general, Mr. Donald Crisp as a leader of the revolt, and Mr. J. M Kerrigan as an unctuous go-between make a strong impression.

* * *

Mr. Harold Lloyd has finished "The Catspaw," in which he plays a young Chinese in American politics. Jackie Cooper, Mr. Wallace Beery and Mr. Lionel Barrymore have parts in the coming talkie version of "Treasure Island." Mr. Sinclair Lewis's "Work of Art" is to be filmed by Fox. Not a shot is fired in "Unknown Valley," a lively Columbia Western starring Buck Jones.

Some room should have been found among the screen credits of "Melody in Spring" for the name of the author of the old French farce from which it was derived, "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," by Eugène Labiche. Paramount did better than this in bringing in a mention of "The Admirable Crichton" in the course of the island extravaganza, "We're Not Dressing," in which Mr. Bing Crosby, Miss Carole Lombard, Miss Gracie Allen and Mr. George Burns disport. "Now I'll Tell," produced by Fox, purports to tell all about the demise of Rothstein the gamber. It seems that he got himself shot so that his widow could collect the insurance money. Just another of those underworld films, with malefactors represented as noble at heart. The hero of this picture causes lives to be snuffed out without a qualm, but he cannot bear to see one tear in the eyes of his best pal, the little woman, his wife.



"The Earth Knower," Painting by Maynard Dixon.

Schönberg as Conservative

By Winthrop P. Tryon

New York

CONSERVATISM is just as characteristic of Mr. Arnold Schönberg, most daring of innovators, as it is of anybody else; unwillingness to endure novelty, he told an interviewer from The Christian Science Monitor who called at his New York studio, is a trait too strongly ingrained in him to be easily overcome.

"I have no cause for impatience," said he, "with a person who refuses to accept my music. I have only to think what my own attitude has been in the past toward other composers, to realize that I am myself hard to persuade and convince. It was a long while, for example, before I could bring myself to like Bruckner and Mahler. I hesitated to give support to them, even when I cherished fancies for exploring the unknown and the untried on my own account. But with time, whatever objection I entertained toward them became rather groundless; and at last I could tolerate and enjoy their works. Today, I am of such changed disposition that I find a Bruckner or a Mahler symphony perfectly grateful and pleasing to listen to.

* * *

"Our trouble with new music is seldom, I believe, a question of sound. Our difficulty should in very few cases, I think, be referred to the orchestration or even to the harmony. What disturbs us and makes us antagonistic is, if I can trust my private and particular experience, the thought and meaning. Our disapproval, in other words, arises from the failure of the ideas to make an impression on us. The feeling seizes us, in spite of our possible good will, either that the composer has nothing to say or else that he talks meditated nonsense.

"In such an event, we are scandalized when we hear the music performed; and the younger and more excitable of us perhaps display obstreperous behavior. Take us as a public, no matter where, in Europe or in America, much seems to depend on how we are guided. On the whole we are curious about new music and we are willing to give serious and interested attention to it; we are almost sure, however, to be unfavorably inclined, and sometimes we are positively hostile, if we are what I may call misdirected beforehand. Pieces of mine, for instance, written long ago and bearing no modern marks upon them, have been laughed at in consequence, it seems to me, of being heralded as by Schönberg, a man who composes queerly. My sextet, 'Verklärte Nacht,' was lately received in Italy, if I read the criticisms correctly, as a strange effort, calculated to excite amusement.

"If the road to Rome is so long, what must it be elsewhere? Now one of the oddities imputed to me in certain of my compositions is disregard of key. It is spoken of as atonality. But what, if not atonality, has characterized music from the beginning?"

At this point in the discussion, Mr. Schönberg opened out on a table a copy of the latest issue of the League of Composers' magazine, Modern Music, and pointed to passages in an article of his entitled, "Problems of Harmony."

"Tonality," he observed, "was no sooner erected than it began to fall. The idea of key, that is to say, tended to disappear the moment it first came into existence. Early music, written in what we call the church modes, stood in at least two keys, and they inclined to become more with the introduction of sharped and flatted notes. Later, when the schemes of the major and the minor scale were developed, tonality seemed quite likely to be achieved. We have Bach then entering upon the scene; but do we find him adopting singleness of key as a fixed, stable and permanent notion? Not at all. He writes his Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, and away dissolves the whole fabric of tonality."

Mr. Schönberg brought down from a shelf a book of piano compositions by Bach's son, Karl Philipp Emanuel, and turned to a piece supposed to be written in the key of G. By evidence of eye, G proved to be hardly more than a casual consideration in a score that was a veritable Well-Tempered Clavichord all in a few pages.

* * *

We go much by the eye, too, in our musical thinking, according to Mr. Schönberg. He remarked that Brahms always wanted not only to hear new music but also to see it. He said that he was of that same mind himself. He must know a work first, perhaps, through performance; but anyway, first or last, he must know it by having a good look at the score.

In reference to a subject mentioned by the interviewer, Mr. Schönberg said that the voice part of his "Pierrot Lunaire" demands expression of two moods, strongly contrasted; but that as a rule a soprano excels at only one of them, either gayety or somberness. He spoke of Mme. Erica Wagner, a singer and an actress, too, who has assisted in presentations of "Pierrot" all over Europe, as having interpreted the stanzas of melancholy and those of cheerfulness equally well. "It is almost a task for a pair of artists," he commented.

For a final query, the interviewer asked about the right treatment for "Verklärte Nacht." Mr. Schönberg replied that he preferred a cooler, less sentimental study of it than is often given, but indicated that he would not like to impose his views on anybody. He spoke of directing a performance of it in Vienna, at which he yielded to the players in the matter of tempo but required a mood that pleased himself. He said he thought musicians ought always to be allowed to assert themselves reasonably, every individual of them; and he added that a conductor can grant them all the scope they need and can at the same time secure any effect that he for his part desires.

San Francisco Art Notes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

San Francisco

AN UNUSUAL show is being arranged by the Adams-Danysh Gallery here. It consists entirely of paintings rejected by the Los Angeles Art Association for the All-California Art Exhibition, which is still current in the southern city.

The list of artists whose works were not admitted reads like an honor roll of northern California painting: Lucien Labaudt, Otis Oldfield, Helen Forbes, Charlton Fortune of Carmel, Victor Arnautov, Constance Macky of the California School of Fine Arts, Rinaldo Cuneo, Jane Berlandina, Suey B. Wong, William Hesthal, Matthew Barnes, Phil Little and Bernard Zakhaim.

The few San Francisco artists represented in the All-California Art Exhibition include Ben Cunningham, William Gaw, Vidor and J. Moya del Pino.

True, Maynard Dixon is also represented, and by one of his most powerful paintings, "The Earth Knower"; but since this artist was invited to participate, his painting was declared *hors concours* and consequently not juried. Mr. Dixon smilingly expressed the opinion that his canvas would never have passed the jury.

* *

Among the interesting exhibitions held here lately is that of paintings by Keiichi Fukuda, a visitor from Japan, shown at the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum, whence the show is going to Los Angeles. Mr. Fukuda is a member of the Imperial Academy of Art and professor of the Osaka Fine Arts School.

A lover of national traditions, the artist considers himself as painting in the manner of the Shijo school. This school, arising in the eighteenth century, sought to return to nature for inspiration. It stands between the popular art movement that created the Japanese print and the classical tradition handed down from China, which prescribes the treatment of only a selected range of subjects in a highly conventional, if exquisite, manner.

Keiichi Fukuda's water colors introduce one to a quaint, idealized, poetic world, peopled by characters decorative rather than representative. Here are actors, actresses, poetesses and famous patriots, painted in surroundings conforming to tradition. Carrying out the demands of poetic naturalism, the artist studied by special permission the ancient Japanese appurtenances preserved in the Treasure House at Nara.

It has been rather cruelly said of Japanese artists that they are great in small things. This saying could be applied to Fukuda. In his consciously limited world of are his calligraphic brush strokes, his luminous, jewel-like colors, made by a secret process from powdered semi-precious stones, the combination of literalness and poetry that is the despair of imitators, approach perfection. This exquisite art reaches its apex in such a miniature painting as the "Tea Ceremony."

Several other modern Japanese artists exhibit their work at the same time. The show is well worth seeing.

* * *

In machine-hurried America, Athanas Katchamakoff creates to the quiet rhythm of a Balkan countryside. His serenity does not come from an unawareness of present-day problems. Rather it is an answer to them.

This artist is strong and individual. In his work, the greater part of which is sculpture, one captures echoes of the different phases through which he passed. Just now he shows a series of wooden panels carved in low relief. They are inspired by Biblical themes and in their simple solemnity there is more than a suggestion of the ikon. Of these is "Flight to Egypt," also "Silver Flower," combining metal with wood.

Four panels—the first of a series of 10—interpret man's labor for bread. The completed panels are "Plowman," "Sower," "Reapers" and "Binders." Here light and shadow are well differentiated. The strong, simple figures set against the suggestion of a landscape are full of rhythm.

Katchamakoff's portraits in sculpture disclose another phase of his talent. In them he shows himself as the sophisticated artist. Sensitive to mediums, he knows intuitively which portrait study calls for stone, which for clay and which for highly polished bronze. He stylizes slightly, preserving the physical likeness and bringing out the psychological portrait of his sitter. He succeeds with children, being tender without sentimentality.

A recent development of his is the charcoal drawings, almost Oriental in their economy of line and surface. He makes them in a few seconds, but these seconds are inspired. The subjects are nudes, semi-abstract symbolical arrangements.

The exhibition, held at the Adams-Danysh Gallery, will be transferred to the artist's studio.

* * *

The ultra-modern work of Joan Miro, erstwhile of Catalonia, and now of Paris, is on view at the East West Gallery. Paintings of this nature always provoke amused, irritated and enthusiastic comment—and this exhibition is no exception.

Abstractions, yes, contend the artist's followers, but abstractions related to reality, as distinct from abstractions that are merely abstractions, such as the paintings by Kandinsky. The point is almost too fine. So, Miro's paintings, which combine oils, water colors and pastels to unusual advantage, are variously entitled "Head of a Woman" or "The Dancer." But these titles are superfluous and confusing. The paintings speak for themselves in their masterly arrangement of color, their tortured black lines that carry more than a suggestion of musical sound and fury. They are an artist's emotional outpourings.

* * *

Mme. Theodosia Durand is showing some of her "pastello-fresques" at Duncan-Veil's. The technique is the artist's secret. She has discovered the possibility of drawing with pastels on cement; the finished picture is weather-proof and so adapted to outside mural decoration.

A modern in the use of color, the artist does not believe in distortion. Her figure studies are anatomically correct, and in her portrait studies she seeks to render the feeling of flesh. Her portraits are reminiscent of Greco-Roman art and more than once has a feeling of looking at a fresco painting from Pompeii. The subjects range from "Christ in the Garden" to "Fruit Pickers" and "French Chimney Sweep."

N. L.

'The City of Ships'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MISS MARY D. SHERIDAN, author of "The City of Ships," has a very individual wit. A characteristic example is provided by her heroine, Lucy Layland, the daughter of a wealthy Liverpool merchant engaged in the African slave trade. Richard Layland, the father, has as captain of one of his ships a certain Hugh Crow. Lucy Layland habitually calls this gentleman "Uncle Sparrow."

Lucy has just come back from a finishing school at Bath, where her education seems to have been not so much finished as not yet begun. Her ignorance, however, is convenient for Miss Sheridan, who is thus able plausibly to drop little gobbets of historical fact which she probably feels her audience ought to know. The period of the piece is 1805-07, and even patrons of the Embassy may need their memory of what took place in those three years refreshed now and again. It is not, in fact, refreshed enough, for Miss Sheridan leaves the audience guessing for a long time as to what precisely the famous bill which Wilberforce passed in 1807 provided.

The scene throughout is in the drawing room of Layland's house in Wolstenholme Square, Liverpool. From time to time there gather in this place a number of people who, having divergent views on the slave trade, may be expected to put up an interesting discussion of its rights and wrongs. Oddly enough, however, Miss Sheridan makes Layland act on the theory that such matters must not be talked of before his wife and daughter. So, having gone to the trouble of writing a play in order to argue about the slave trade, she arbitrarily creates conditions in which the argument can scarcely begin without being summarily stopped.

Miss Sheridan has an honest and intelligent interest in her subject, and the play may be commended to those who contemplate taking an examination in such matters. For ourselves, we found its appeal somewhat tenuous, though others whose historical curiosity is no doubt more robust seemed to enjoy it pretty well.

We were much interested, though, in the character of the young Harvey Mather, who comes a-courting Lucy Layland. This young man is the son of one of the wealthiest slave trade merchants, and when the time comes for him to inherit his father's riches he refuses to touch a penny of them because of their source. But at the end of the play he accepts with great cheerfulness Richard Layland's offer of a private settlement on his daughter. Here surely is a fascinating philosophical and ethical problem. What is there about a father-in-law that makes it possible to accept from him with every sign of rejoicing money which it has been explained at length could not be taken from a father without the complete loss of honor and disgrace to the old school tie?

Embassy Theater—"The City of Ships," a play in three acts, by Mary D. Sheridan. Directed by André Van Gyseghem. Produced May 24, 1934.

What Words Cannot Do

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

JEAN-JACQUES BERNARD'S method of playwriting is built up on the theory of the inadequacy of words. No better example of his technique could be desired than "Le Printemps des Autres," which has just been produced at the Arts Theater Club. Mr. Bernard assumes that if an emotion can be expressed in words, then it does not go very deep, and that if it does very deep, then something—probably the most valuable, because the most intense, part of it—is lost by its verbal expression.

The whole object and aim of his art is to induce in his audience a frame of mind so alert and perceptive that its members leap from the clipped, broken and disjointed words of his dialogue, as it were from a mental springboard, into depths of feeling that the dictionaries cannot plumb. When at his best Mr. Bernard shows that of all the forms of eloquence the most truly expressive is the inarticulate.

In the "Springtime of Others" there are only three characters who matter. The opening scene is on the terrace of a hotel at Stresa. A fashionable, middle-aged woman is lying on a divan, and there enters a young man anxious to obtain her acquaintance. He presents himself as a friend of one of her Parisian cronies, and is eager to know whether she will soon be leaving Stresa, and, if so, where she is going. It is plain that he intends going there, too. She asks if he has seen her daughter, Gilberte. He has, but it appears that he has paid her little attention. He is vague and embarrassed when trying to explain the reasons for his leaving his law practice in Paris to come to Italy, and, without any definite indication being given, the impression is gradually built up, both in the woman's mind and in the audience's, that his visit is due to his anxiety to enjoy her company.

Then the daughter runs on, the young man becomes a hundred times more nervous and clumsy than before, and everyone, on and off the stage, suddenly realizes, without one word being spoken, that the true reason of the man's actions that evening has been his desire to gain the mother's consent to Gilberte's marriage. The effect is quite extraordinary.

The raison d'être of this act is, of course, the effect of Gilberte's marriage on her mother, and the most interesting aspect of Mr. Bernard's technique is that this marriage is not so much as mentioned. Here is something quite new in dramatic art. Other writers before Mr. Bernard have exploited the possibilities of oblique statement. Mr. Bernard exploits the possibilities of making no statement at all. He makes all the preliminary flourishes of hitting the nail right on the head, and then hands the hammer to the audience. It is a remarkably effective method.

Nevertheless, "The Springtime of Others" is not so satisfying a play as "Martine," a piece by the same author presented in London last summer. In that play the subtlety of the method was equaled by the intrinsic worth of the emotions which it was used to explore. Martine's love for the young city stranger who dazzled her village life held richer rewards of beauty for the dramatist than this middle-aged woman's jealousy of her daughter, a jealousy that in the later stages of the play knows no bounds or terminus.

"The Springtime of Others" is a very short piece, and the Arts Theater cast rings the changes on the principal theme with exquisite tact. Miss Beatrice Wilson is at once revolting and pathetic as the mother, Miss Carol Combe gets out of the daughter what little sense she possesses and Mr. Walter Hudd plays the young man with a finesse which to English audiences appears quite Gallic.

H. H.

Arts Theater Club—"The Springtime of Others," by Jean-Jacques Bernard. Directed by Irene Hentschel. Produced May 13, 1934.

For Mechanical Accompaniments

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris.

EXTRAORDINARY success has been achieved by a series of musical lectures given with the object of defending the rights of artistic mechanism. The Charles Cros festival obtained, at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, a positive triumph. The purpose was to prove that we do not demand sufficient artistic collaboration from recorded music.

The audience observed how a well-chosen and well-amplified record could replace visual décor by auditory décor. By looking to music for evocations of landscapes or places, one dispenses very easily with accessories in cardboard and curtains of painted canvas. The bells of a little town, the cries and the songs of children playing in a meadow, the sounds of the ocean, the screeching of the packet-boat's siren as it leaves the port, the waves of exotic music which escape from mysterious continents or enchanted isles that ships touch as they pass, comprise enchanting stage settings. Living actors, surrounded by this atmosphere, were able thus to show us a positive fairyland.

The second part of the lecture demonstrated the practical and pedagogic utility of the record for accompaniment. Since good accompanists are so rare, especially in the provinces, why should not amateurs in this predicament be supplied with records upon which the accompaniments of masterpieces are engraved in a masterly way? Violinists or pianists could also procure the orchestral part of concertos recorded on wax under the direction of a famous conductor by an orchestra of quality.

* * *

One was able to see, besides, that a singer in the flesh could perfectly well interpret a duet with a voice coming from a record. Mme. Germaine Martinelli sang thus the Barcarolle from the "Tales of Hoffmann," the second part of which had been recorded by Germaine Cernay. Pieces for four hands were performed in the same way with the greatest success. The audience found it impossible to distinguish the exact source of the direct sounds and the mechanical sounds, so harmoniously blended were they.

One may, moreover, attain extremely curious results. A singer can perform a duet with his own voice. And for a sonata, for example, would it not be interesting to obtain from such an artist as Georges Enesco, who is as good a pianist as he is a remarkable violinist, a recorded performance in which the bow and the keyboard, placed in the hands of a single interpreter, would obey a precious unity of conception and emotion. For that, it would be sufficient to have the violin part of a sonata recorded by Enesco and then to get him to accompany this record on the piano before a microphone which would unite on a single wax plate these two performances. Many other combinations of the same kind might be imagined. The richness of this technique is unlimited.

* * *

Finally, the third part of this performance showed what the ballet might look for from the talkies. In France, where all musical life is strictly centralized in Paris, choreographic art remains the privilege of our two big lyric theaters. In the provinces, a few important but scarce centers alone can allow themselves the luxury of an orchestra. The rest of France does not know what a ballet is.

Gabriel Pierné wished to prove that, thanks to the gramophone, the ballet could freely tour our provinces. He has composed specially for the wax a choreographic score called "Giration," which is a little masterpiece of liveliness and grace. With this orchestral record, admirably recorded moreover under his direction, a company of dancers can travel over the world with extremely small luggage, since it would carry all its musicians inside a little cardboard box. This ballet has been given on the stage of the Théâtre des Champs Elysées by Serge Lifar, supported by the best dancers of the Opéra. The invisible loudspeakers, excellently adjusted, spread Pierné's delicious harmonies over the hall and the performance took place amid general admiration. This was an important date in the history of classical ballet, making it possible henceforth for this form of art to reveal its charms to many who are not now aware of its value.

Nature and Art in Painting

By Frank Rutter

London

"NATURE," said Sir Joshua Reynolds, "denies her instructions to none who desire to become her pupils." A similar hint was given by the poet Wordsworth when he wrote,

> Come forth into the light of things,
> Let Nature be your teacher.

Good advice is this for both the painter and the poet, but today there are many young artists who tend to neglect nature and falsely imagine they can find more inspiration in art, that is to say in the work of certain of their predecessors.

Nature, however, is mightier than art, and a pleasing example of her continued power to impart instruction even to the youngest and would-be most "modern" painters was afforded recently in the first London exhibition of the Sark Group at the Cooling Galleries in New Bond Street.

* * *

This is a small group of artists, most of them in the early twenties, who within the last few years have settled in Sark, one of the smallest and most lovely of the Channel Islands. Several arrived in the island straight from London or Paris, where they had come in contact with the latest "isms" of the day and they started to paint with their heads full of theories and with preconceived ideas of what a "modern" painting ought to be. They had worshiped at the shrines of Cézanne, Van Gogh, Matisse and Picasso, and were full of zeal for simplification, "volumes," abstraction and what not. But as they stayed in the island and the beauty of their surroundings began to grow upon them, they gradually became mastered by nature, and instead of composing fantastic compositions, instead of trying to "express their own personality," they became absorbed in the endeavor to paint the beauty of the landscape before their eyes.

A year in Sark has worked wonders for them, and if some are not yet completely cured of their illusions, all seem now well on the way toward recovery. The evidence is before us in this first exhibition, and it is decidedly instructive as well as interesting to the beholder. For here we see plainly that true originality is not to be achieved by simulating the mannerisms of another artist, however great he may have been in his time.

Let us take the work of Mervyn Peake, for example. In his picture of a man in a chair, "Hotton," the painter was obviously thinking of Van Gogh, and the result is merely a poor imitation of another artist's work, with no vitality, with hardly any original research. But what a difference there is when we turn from this figure painting to his landscapes! See how delightfully luminous and fresh in its light greens and blossom colors is his "Orchard"; what a sparkle of light there is in his "Fields in the Sun." And the very composition of these landscapes is far more personal than that in any of his figure paintings. It is by forgetting himself, forgetting what other painters have done, and being wholly absorbed in his subject that an artist becomes truly, because unconsciously, personal. All this we see in the work of Mervyn Peake, who evidently has a true gift, and we see it also in the work of other exhibitors.

A well-composed sylvan landscape, harmonious and tender in its color, "La Fregondée" by Anthony Bridge, has real distinction; it is far better and much more personal than his portraits and figure subjects. Some charming landscapes are also shown by Mrs. Lisel Drake, who, in addition to her brilliantly sunny and decoratively designed "Spring Fever" in oils, has two delightful water colors, "Cottages" and "Valley in Morning Sun."

It would be unfair to suggest there is no good figure work in this exhibition. Mervyn Peake's "Young Artist" and Anthony Bridge's "Self-Portrait" are honest, straightforward and quite capable portrait paintings; but they do not rise much above good students' work. There are dozens of other young artists who can paint heads and figures with equal competence. But the landscapes strike another and a higher note; they not only show promise but have a touch of real distinction. We may be justified therefore in deducing that the scenery of Sark is weaning these young artists from the danger of affectation, and that all of them are imbibing far more valuable instruction from nature than they ever acquired in Bloomsbury or Montparnasse.

* * *

Nature is paramount again in the recent paintings of Matthew Smith exhibited at the Arthur Tooth Galleries in New Bond Street. During the last decade this painter has made a great reputation by the fierce color brilliance of his dazzling flower pieces, and has also shown crudely powerful figure paintings which to some extent betray the influence of Rouault. Work of this character is not absent from the present exhibition, but the chief feature of his present display is his landscape painting in which he shows a great advance. "Pine wood, Antibes" is a splendidly decorative landscape, arresting in its emphatic design and opulent in its warm, rich color. "Sunny Day, Cap d'Antibes," which has been bought for the nation by the Contemporary Art Society, is another very attractive composition in warm but mellow color, while his English landscape "Longrow, Yorkshire" is equally distinguished as a decorative harmony in cooler color.

Matthew Smith has always been a brilliant and original colorist, but in his flower pieces and figure paintings his color has been inclined to be overbrilliant, too fierce and overheated. In his landscapes now he retains his richness of hue, but his color has become mellow and more tender, and the chastening effect of the instruction he has received from nature is seen also in some of his recent flower pieces, "Marigolds and Pears," for example, being less obviously "brilliant," but far more subtle and delicately beautiful in its more restrained and quiet color harmony.

* * *

Duncan Grant is another gifted painter who shows a distinct advance in his new landscapes at the Lefevre Galleries in King Street, St. James's. The affectations and occasional distortions which are apt to offend in his figure compositions are wholly absent in these paintings of the country and of the London riverside. His Thames views of "Rotherbithe," "Floating Pier," with the Tower Bridge in the distance, and his unusual harbor scene, "The Customs House," are notable for their luminosity, their admirable recession, and their warm, luscious color. Very attractive also are his landscapes, especially those with water in the foreground.

"The Pond" is an admirable composition; the delicate tints of the sky reflected in the water are handled with exquisite skill. "Regent's Canal" is another painting eloquently expressive of heat amid the greens, and if the heat in these landscapes sometimes suggests that of a hothouse rather than that of the summer sun in the open, Duncan Grant's color is so beautiful in itself that we must forgive that slight touch of artificiality which comes from the painter's romantic temperament rather than direct from nature herself. All the same, if Duncan Grant could get a little closer to nature's own coloring, he would be a still finer painter than he is.

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Cruickshank Is Still Leading In U. S. Open

Enters Final 18 Holes of Golf Tourney Three Up on Sarazen

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ARDMORE, Penna. June 9—Bobby Cruickshank maintained his lead of the first day in the United States open golf championship at the Merion Cricket Club, yesterday, and increased it over the rest of the field so that he has three strokes advantage over Gene Sarazen, and four over Wilfred Cox, the Brooklyn professional, who was tied with him the day before. His two rounds of 71 set him at 142, to 145 for Sarazen and 146 for Cox.

Three prominent challengers climbed out of the crowd and are in good positions to challenge the Scot, as Leo Diegel and William Burke, with rounds of 71 also and Horten Smith, with 73, worked into a tie for fourth place, with totals of 147. With them is also young Rodney Bliss Jr., the amateur of Omaha, who did so well on the first day, and bettered the performance today, scoring 73.

An unfortunate mistake, when Craig Wood played the wrong ball, and neglected to report it to the committee, disqualified him, at the top of the next group, totaling 148, which now includes Henry Ciuci, Joseph Kirkwood and Macdonald Smith.

Hines Best of Day

The best individual performance of the day was staged by Jimmy Hines of Great River, Long Island, who actually managed to equal par, the first time it has been done. But for a slight weakness in putting, in which he rimmed the cup several times, he might have broken it. His 70 includes three birdies, and three holes one stroke over par going out in 34, two under par, and raising the advantage to three on the tenth. But he slipped after that with extra strokes on the eleventh, fourteenth and the home hole, when three putts were required.

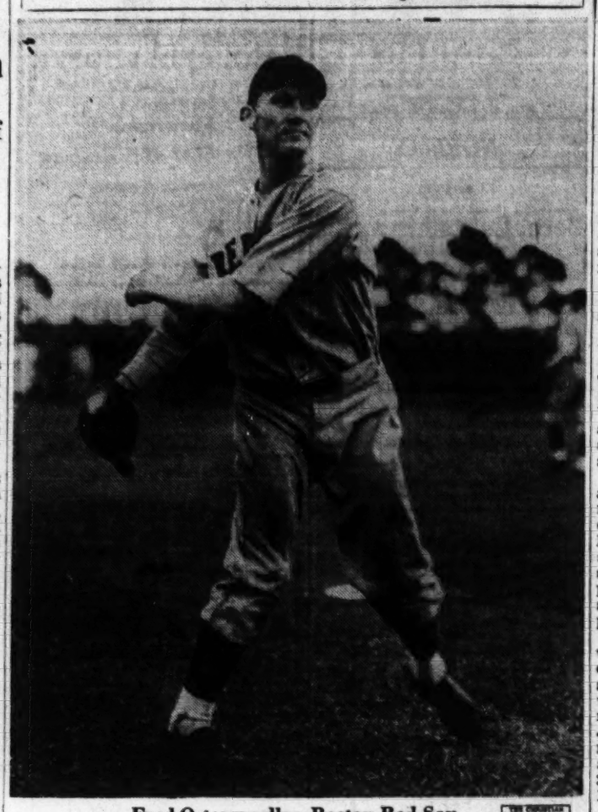
Several of the stars who were threatened with elimination as the result of weak performances on the first day, turned in stellar performances yesterday and got within the limits of those who survived the day and continue in the 36-hole final today. Chief of these was W. Lawson Little Jr., the young California winner of the British championship whose score of 72 brought him just within the limit of 155. Another amateur, Rudolph Knepper, of Garden City, also just climbed in, as did Thomas D. Armour, another doubtful qualifier. On the other hand, Walter Hagen, though apparently safely in on Thursday, slipped badly, and is now in the final group.

New Arrangement of Players

A new arrangement of players for the final rounds was made, with Cruickshank paired with Cox, and Sarazen with Horton Smith, while Burke is paired with Macdonald Smith, and Diegel with Mortie Dutra. Hagen, by reason of his low standing, is relegated to Tom Creavy. The cards of those who qualified:

	Day 2d	1st	Tot
Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond	71	71	142
Gene Sarazen, New York City	72	73	145
Wilfred Cox, Brooklyn	75	71	146
Horton Smith, Oak Park	73	74	147
Leo Diegel, Philmont	71	76	147
William Burke, Cleveland	71	76	147
*Rodney Bliss Jr., Omaha	73	74	147
Henry Ciuci, Flushing	74	74	148
Joseph Kirkwood, Chicago	73	75	148
Macdonald Smith, Nashville	73	75	148
Charles Lacey, Great Neck	78	71	149
John Revelta, Milwaukee	73	76	149
Ky Laffoon, Denver	73	76	149
Jimmy Thomson, Los Angeles	75	74	149
Willie Hunter, Culver City	74	75	149
*Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City	73	76	149
Ted Luther, Oakmont	71	78	149

Rookie Wins 12-Inning Battle



Fred Ostermueller, Boston Red Sox

Al Espinosa, Akron	74	76	150
George von Elm, Long Beach	76	74	150
Jimmy Hines, Great River	70	80	150
Harry Cooper, Glen Ellyn	74	76	150
Jack Forester, Oradell	72	78	150
Herman Barron, Port Chester	72	79	151
Mortie Dutra, Royal Oak	77	74	151
Ralph Guldahl, Los Angeles	73	78	151
*Chris Brinke, Newtown Square	74	77	151
A. F. Kreuger, Beloit	75	76	151
W. Densmore Shute, Manoa	73	78	151
Eddie Loos, Glencoe	75	76	151
John Golden, Noroton	76	75	151
Paul Runyan, White Plains	78	74	152
Toney Penna, Chicago	76	76	152
*C. R. Yates, Atlanta	77	75	152
T. P. Perkins, Willoughby	74	78	152
Frank Walsh, Martins Grove	74	78	152
G. H. Schueter, Ogden	76	76	152
Sam Parks Jr., Pittsburgh	76	76	152
*Jack Westland, Winnetka	76	77	153
*Gus Moreland, Dallas	76	77	153
*John Goodman, Omaha	77	76	153
Bunny Torpey, Dobson	75	78	153
Clarence Ehresman, Eagles Mere	77	76	153
Mark Fry, Oakland	75	79	154
Julius Ackerbloom, Little Rock	74	80	154
Alfred Sargent, Toledo	78	76	154
T. D. Armour, Medinah	72	82	154
*George Dawson, Glen Ellyn	79	75	154
Ed Dudley, Bala	78	76	154
Willie Goggin, San Francisco	80	74	154
Johnny Farrell, Mamaroneck	79	75	154
H. G. Picard, Charleston	75	79	154
James Foulis, Hinsdale	76	79	155
Reginald Myles, Ashland	75	80	155
*Rudolph Knepper, Garden City	73	82	155
Bill Schwartz, Chicago	74	81	155
Orville White, Overland	79	76	155
*W. Lawson Little Jr., San Fran.	72	83	155
J. F. Schuebel, Ambler	77	78	155
William Mehlhorn, Louisville	77	78	155
Gunnard Johnson, St. Paul	79	76	155
Al Watrous, Birmingham	78	77	155
Walter Hagen, Detroit	79	76	155
Thomas Creavy, Albany	76	79	155

*Amateur.

Katharine Winthrop Scores Major Upset

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9 (AP)—Katharine Winthrop of Boston yesterday scored the major upset of the Eleonora R. Sears cup play at the Baltimore Country Club by defeating Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, tenth ranking player.

Miss Winthrop, who is ranked sixteenth nationally, used a powerful forehand and backhand driving game to conquer Mrs. Lamme, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1. The New York star was leading 4—0 when the New Englander rallied to win the first set.

The New England team, the defending champion, was eliminated in yesterday's round by the eastern team, composed of players from New York and vicinity. The New Yorkers won the singles 4 to 2 and the doubles 3 to 0.

The middle states team, centering around Philadelphia, made a clean sweep against the middle Atlantic team of Baltimore and Washington, winning all six singles and three doubles.

The eastern and middle states teams will meet today in the final round while the losers in yesterday's play will clash for the consolation rounds.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	55	13	.809
Missions	40	28	.588
Sacramento	33	34	.493
San Francisco	32	35	.478
Hollywood	30	36	.455
Oakland	30	38	.441
Seattle	26	40	.394
Portland	21	43	.328

Results June 8

Sacramento 12, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 4, Oakland 2.
Missions 7, Hollywood 0.
Portland 8, Seattle 5.
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3.

Pickups

THE St. Louis Cardinals jumped up two notches in the National League standing yesterday when they defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates, 6 to 2. Larry French, ace left-hander of the Bucs who is usually effective against the Cardinals, worked only the first two innings and in that time gave up four runs. The winners scored all of their runs before the Pirates could dent home plate. Tex Carleton pitched for the Cards and experienced his only trouble in the seventh when a homer by Vaughan and doubles by Jensen and Grace produced two runs.

Three costly errors, together with smart pitching by Curt Davis, gave the Phillies a 3-to-2 triumph over the Giants yesterday at Baker Field. Despite the defeat, the world champions held first place in the race. If Bill Terry's infield had fielded perfectly, the Giants would have won the game, 2 to 0. But a pair of errors by Hughie Critz and another by Travis Jackson handed the Phillies three runs, and that was all they needed the way Davis was pitching. The rookie right-hander yielded only six hits and beat the New Yorkers for the second time within a week. Jackson drove in both of his team's runs.

Bunching three hits for as many runs in the sixth inning, the Cincinnati Reds won their tenth game of the season yesterday at Wrigley Field with the Chicago Cubs their victims, 4 to 3. Chick Hafey started this rally with a single and took second when Klein fumbled the ball in left field. Pool walked and Comorosky doubled, scoring Hafey. Gordon Slade's single drove in two more runs. Silas Johnson pitched for the Reds. Babe Herman gave him his only trouble, the big outfielder accounting for all three Chicago runs with a homer and double.

Van Mungo, ace of Brooklyn's pitching staff, was much too good for the Boston Braves yesterday and he turned in his eighth triumph of the championship season. The Tribe put across a run in the first inning, but could do nothing after that. Al Lopez and Jimmy Jordan led the Brooklyn attack, the pair driving in seven runs between them.

While the Cardinals of St. Louis were climbing in the National League yesterday, the Browns of the same city were doing likewise in the junior circuit. Rogers Hornsby's club took third place, pushing the Cleveland Indians into fourth position. The Indians established an early lead over the Browns yesterday at Sportsman's Park, but the home boys came back and tied the score with a five-run rally in the seventh. They won the game by getting two runs in the ninth without the aid of a hit.

Fred Ostermueller, rookie left-hander of the Red Sox, pitched 12 full innings against the Senators yesterday at Fenway Park and finally beat them when Eddie Morgan came through with a timely single. It was Ostermueller's second victory over the American titleholders within a week. He also started the winning rally in the twelfth by dropping a Texas League single into left field. A sacrifice and an infield out put the young pitcher on third base, and Morgan's single let him in.

The Detroit Tigers retained first place in the junior league standing when they defeated the Chicago White Sox, 13 to 5. The Bengals collected 18 hits off Earnshaw, Gallivan and Kinzy, Charley Gehringer leading the way with four out of four. The White Sox touched big Fred Marberry for 14 safeties, but most of them were wasted.

Vernon Gomez registered his ninth victory of the season yesterday when he and his mates beat the Athletics, 11 to 4. The Yankees gave the tall left-hander great support, both in the field and at the bat. Lou Gehrig connected with a homer, two doubles and a single. The Yanks lost the services of Babe Ruth for a few days when Mort Flouhr, a rookie pitcher, struck him on the wrist with a pitched ball. Flohr came to the A's from Duke University and the ball that struck Ruth was the first he had ever thrown in professional baseball.

Lucille Robinson in Final

KANSAS CITY, June 9 (AP)—Out of an original field of 146, Lucille Robinson, 22-year-old Des Moines co-ed, the Western champion, remained last night as the only survivor with a chance to prevent Mrs. Opal S. Hill, of Kansas City, from winning the women's trans-Mississippi golf title for the fourth time. They will play the 36-hole final today. Three strokes under women's par for the 16 holes, Miss Robinson defeated Marian Miley, of Lexington, Ky., 3 and 2, in their semifinal. Mrs. Hill, hard pressed on the second nine of her semifinal match after making the turn 3 up, finished 1 up on Mrs. Dan Chandler, of Dallas, champion of Mexico and runner-up in the recent Texas State tournament.

Germany Divides Singles

PARIS, June 9 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, hard-court tennis champion of France and leader of the German team, yesterday gave his country an even break in the first two singles matches of their Davis Cup series with France, defeating Andre Merlin, 6—1, 7—9, 6—2, 7—5. Christian Boussus, lefthanded ace of the French team, won the first match for France, defeating Eberhard Nourney, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2. The German was no match for the deft-stroking Frenchman, who let his rival take only one service game.

Jewish Athletes Selected

BERLIN, June 9 (AP)—Hans Tschammer und Osten, Nazi sports commisar, yesterday attended a meeting of two Jewish athletic societies—Bar Kochba and Hakoah—and named five participants as candidates for the German team at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. Among those selected were the sprinters, Schattmann and Strenlib, and the broad jumper, Herstatein.

New Zealand Wins Doubles

PRAGUE, June 9 (AP)—New Zealand yesterday won its Davis Cup doubles encounter from Czechoslovakia, sending its quarter-final series in the European zone to the final two singles matches for decision. Czechoslovakia won the first two singles encounters Thursday and thus leads 2 to 1 in matches.

Co-Captains at Purdue

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 9 (AP)—Kenneth J. F. Sandbach '35, of Gary, a hurdler, and Harry H. Hollis, of Indianapolis, broad jumper and dash man, have been named co-captains of the Purdue University track squad for next season.

College Polo Result

West Point 13, So. California 3.

Washington Crew Stages Fast Time Trial—River Calm

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 9 (AP)—Their two ailing oaramen back in condition, the huskies from the University of Washington stirred surprise yesterday in the camps of their intercollegiate regatta rivals by staging a fast time trial on a river calm as a pond.

Rowing up the Hudson in the No. 1 lane assigned them for the race June 16, Coach Al Ulbrickson's varsity shell skimmed the waters for four miles at an even 28-stroke clip. After the board had crossed the line, a mile above Krum Elbow, Ulbrickson announced the time as 20m. 50s.

Accompanied by the Frosh for two miles, the Varsity trailed by two lengths while Assistant Coach Tom Bolles clocked the Yearlings in 10m. 05s. at the halfway mark. Ulbrickson said he was not entirely satisfied with the Varsity performance. He thought their oarsmanship was a "bit sloppy."

Ed Argersinger, captain and stroke, and Ed Moore, at No. 3, recovered from recent ailments, displayed good form. Only in the last quarter mile did the huskies attempt to lift the beat, hitting around 30. They appeared in fine physical condition. Later in the afternoon both crews staged a short paddle.

Syracuse University's three crews were put through a nine-mile workout as every squad but Penn's took advantage of the perfect tidal and wind conditions. Coach Ky Ebright made two changes in California's Junior Varsity shell, sending Norman Sutcliffe in for Ken Oulie at stroke, while Charlie Schuster, No. 3, changed places with Joe Pease, No. 7. Penn rowed later in the day.

Elbright watched his bears row easily for three miles, then called a halt until nightfall, when he was expected to send them over the course.

Columbia's Frosh under Old Dick Glendon, raced two miles at 35 stroke clip. "They were about a minute away from where they should have been" the veteran coach declared later. His son, Hube, saw steady improvement in the Junior Varsity shells but refused to grow enthusiastic about their chances.

Governor Herbert H. Lehman and Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, will be among the spectators a week from today.

Endeavour Finishes 6m. 5s. Ahead of Rival

SOUTHEND, Eng., June 9 (AP)—Endeavour, Great Britain's challenger for the America's Cup, yesterday left no doubt as to her superiority over the Class J sloops with which she is going through a series of trials in preparation for the cup races off Newport, R. I., in September.

Starting from scratch, T. O. M. Sopwith's yacht finished the 43-mile sail 6m. and 5s. in front of His Majesty's Britannia and with 7 minutes to spare over Astra, which nosed out Endeavour on corrected times in Thursday's brush. Endeavour's sailing time was 3h. 29m. 9s.

On corrected times, Astra moved into second place, 1m. 47s. back of the cup challenger, while Britannia was third. Candida finished fourth and Shamrock, the only other competitor, did not complete the course. The summary:

Boat	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Endeavour (scratch)	3:29.9	3:29.9
Astra	3:36.09	3:30.57
Britannia	3:35.14	3.32.02
Candida	3:46.12	3:39
Shamrock, withdrew.		

English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing

(To June 8 Inclusive)

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, June 9

Club	W	L	FI	FI	WR	PP	PO	P.C.
Sussex	6	0	2	1	0	135	103	76.29
Kent	4	1	2	1	0	120	73	60.83
Yorkshire	3	0	1	1	2	105	61	58.09
Surrey	3	2	1	1	0	105	53	50.47
Leicestershire	3	2	0	2	0	105	51	48.57
Derbyshire	3	3	0	1	0	105	48	45.71
Northamshire	2	2	2	2	0	90	40	44.44
Lancashire	2	1	3	2	0	120	51	42.50
Essex	2	1	1	4	0	120	47	39.16
Warwickshire	2	2	2	1	1	120	47	39.16
Somersetshire	2	2	0	3	0	105	39	37.14
Middlesex	2	3	2	1	0	120	43	35.83
Worcestershire	1	1	2	2	0	90	31	34.44
Hampshire	1	2	4	0	0	105	35	33.33
Glamorganshire	1	3	1	1	0	135	33	24.44
Gloucestershire	1	9	0	1	1	120	18	15.00
Northamptonshire	0	7	1	0	0	120	5	4.16

Mrs. Austin Wins Golf Title

FARMINGTON, Conn., June 9 (AP)—Mrs. George L. Austin, playing from the Hartford Golf Club, won her second successive Connecticut women's golf championship yesterday afternoon with a 3-and-2 victory over Helen Bennett of Shuttle Meadow. The 36-hole final was perhaps the best in the last decade of this championship. Mrs. Austin was 2 up at the end of nine holes in the morning and 1 up at the close of the morning round. They were all even at the end of 27 holes, but Mrs. Austin won the thirtieth, thirty-first, and thirty-second holes, after which halves on the next two gave her the match and the championship. Not only was the final one of the closest and most keenly interesting in years but both finalists played better golf than is usually seen in the closing round of a championship.

"Tail" Must Wag Hard

By the Canadian Press

NOTTINGHAM, June 9—Unless the Australian "tail" wags vigorously today the invaders are likely to have a hard uphill fight in the first of the classic test cricket matches with England for the traditional "ashes." At the close of yesterday's play, attended by 30,000, despite threatening weather and occasional showers, Australia had lost 5 wickets for 207 runs, and some of its best bats were defeated. The English selectors were delighted with the way their venture in selecting Kenneth Farnes for his first match in test cricket turned out.

European Sports Comment

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Leather-Chasing

London

FOR an hour or so of earnest leather-chasing, my thanks are due to Denis Neville Moore, the only cricketer who has exceeded a double-century on his first appearance in first-class cricket. Moore earned this distinction at the age of 19, four years ago, when he made 209 for Gloucestershire against Oxford University. In the same year Moore obtained his Blue at Oxford—an honor corresponding to the letter at an American university—and he was elected captain of his varsity in 1931, when, most unfortunately, he was unable to play against Cambridge. Before he went up to Queen's College, Moore was captain of cricket, association football and fives at Shrewsbury School.

Chanceless Knock

It will now be clear to you that Denis Moore is a very fine cricketer in the very best company. And in club cricket, which he now graces, instead of the county variety, he is a host in himself. So it was with the greatest relief that we of the Norwood Club saw his departure after he had put on exactly half a century for Croydon. Up to the time when he was beaten by a ball that "came through," he did not give a single chance. He treated our bowling with respect, and played it, quick-footed, with a beautifully straight bat. But he was merciless on anything like a loose ball on the leg side. I know, because I was fielding there. When Moore opens his sturdy shoulders and hits really hard, the ball comes to hand as if it were red hot.

Club Cricket

Club cricket, of which this Norwood vs. Croydon fixture affords a happy example, is the phase of the game which has the greatest number of adherents. They play half-day matches on Saturdays and whole-day games on Sundays and bank holidays, with, in many cases, a week's tour or a "Home Week" thrown in at the time when members are on vacation. Very seldom is a match played out to a finish, and the result is determined by the first-innings scores. This is one of the great charms of the game—that the result is a secondary consideration to the actual play.

More Than Just Cricket

There is so much more in club cricket than just the winning and losing of a game. There is intense activity; but there is also repose; there is keen rivalry; but there is also generous appreciation for the skill of the opposition. The tempo of the game allows time for courtesy—for the fieldsmen to applaud a good innings played against them, for both sides to applaud a ball well taken by the wicketkeeper on the leg side of the stumps, and so forth. The teams sit down together for lunch and they sit down together for tea. "A decent crowd," is the opinion they form of each other before the day's play is out, and when they meet again, later in the season, it is as friends, with mutual recollections of how old So-and-So scored 60 or took three wickets for 12. Club cricketers have marvelous memories for all that sort of thing.

Jane Sharp Wins N. E. Tennis Titles

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9 (AP)—Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., annexed the women's singles title in the New England tennis championships yesterday.

She defeated Grace P. Surber of New York, 6—4, 6—4, in a match featured by the grim earnest steadiness of the winner. Miss Sharp succeeded Margaret Cluett of Troy, N. Y., to the title.

In the men's singles play Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of Austin, Texas, one of the country's leading amateur players, and J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., defending champion, qualified as finalists.

The hard-hitting Allison conquered Donald Frame, Loomis Institute teacher, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3, while Hall triumphed over 21-year-old Raymond Donovan of New Rork, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

The men's doubles team of Hall and Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of New York and the Yale University combination of Ed Mansfield and George Stevens gained the semifinal round, Hall and McCauliff defeating Allison and Ed McKnight of Springfield, Mass., 6—2, 6—2, and Mansfield and Stevens eliminating Hobey Hyde of Hartford and John Gow of Simsbury, 1933 Connecticut doubles champions, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Miss Surber and Miss Sharp, the women's singles finalists, teamed up to capture the women's doubles championship, defeating the Blackman sisters, Louise and Elizabeth, of Detroit, Mich., 6—3, 6—8, 6—4.

Hubbell Getting Most Votes

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—The first votes compiled in the nation-wide poll to select the two major league teams for the all-star game at the Polo Grounds, July 10, show Carl Hubbell, voted the outstanding performer of 1933 in an Associated Press poll last winter, still the favorite of the fans. The Meeker (Okla.) left-hander led the selections for both teams with a total of 1463 of the first 1600 votes counted. Close behind came Charles (Chuck) Klein, the Cubs' belting outfielder, with 1449. Lou Gehrig, the Yankees' first baseman, led the American League selections with 1403 votes, closely followed by Vernon (Lefty) Gomez, col. Jacob Ruppert's star left-hander, with 1376.

International League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	35	18	.660
Rochester	33	18	.647
Toronto	30	23	.566
Montreal	26	25	.510
Albany	20	25	.444
Syracuse	20	26	.435
Buffalo	21	28	.429
Baltimore	12	34	.261

Results June 8

Syracuse 13, Baltimore 10.
Newark 9, Albany 1.
Buffalo 9, Toronto 2.
Montreal 7, Rochester 6.

Rainbow Fast to Windward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., June 9—Rainbow gave a very impressive exhibition of windward work off here yesterday when the new America's Cup candidate defeated Vanitie and Yankee in a race over a 21¼-mile triangular course. She finished 40 seconds ahead of Vanitie and 3m. 30s. ahead of Yankee. On a nine-mile beat, Rainbow came from behind and led Vanitie by 2m. 3s.

Italy Advances

ROME, June 9 (AP)—Italy yesterday eliminated Switzerland from the quarterfinal round of Davis Cup play in the European zone by winning the doubles encounter. Italy won both singles matches yesterday. V. Taroni and F. Quintavalla defeated W. Steiner and Charles F. Aeschliman, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. Italy will meet the winner between Czechoslovakia and New Zealand in the semifinal round.

College Baseball Results

Bucknell 8, Dickinson 6.
Lafayette 8, Lehigh 7.

Charley Gehringer Leads Batting Race In American League

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Charley Gehringer, the Detroit Tigers' effective slugger, put all major league batting rivals in the shade during the past week.

Eighth in the American League a week ago, Gehringer cut loose with 18 hits in 26 trips to the plate and hoisted his average from .351 to .400 after yesterday's game to take the major league lead. While he was performing this feat, Rollie Hemsley of St. Louis, leader a week ago, connected safely only four times in 22 attempts and lost 40 points.

Heinie Manush of Washington, who has made more hits than any other player, 77, retained second place in the American League although his mark dropped seven points.

The National League race underwent almost as big a change, winding up with Sam Leslie of Brooklyn and Joe Medwick of St. Louis virtually tied for the lead. After Friday's contests Leslie led by a fraction of a percentage point, .3651 to .3645.

The way was paved for this duel when Harvey Hendrick of Philadelphia lost his status as a regular and his place at the head of the parade at the same time. Bill Terry of the Giants made the biggest gain among the leaders, boosting his mark 16 points to .353, taking fourth place. Records of the leading 10 batsmen in each major league follow:

American League

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Gehringer, Detroit	47	180	41	72	.400
Manush, Washington	48	201	37	77	.383
Vosmik, Cleveland	42	166	29	63	.379
Hemsley, St. Louis	35	128	14	48	.375
Knickerbocker, Cleveland	42	176	28	65	.369
Pepper, St. Louis	41	161	30	56	.348
Dickey, New York	41	157	26	54	.344
Reynolds, Boston	45	187	28	64	.342
Gehrig, New York	45	173	39	59	.341
Higgins, Philadelphia	45	166	30	55	.331

National League

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Leslie, Brooklyn	47	178	24	65	.3651
Medwick, St. Louis	46	192	44	70	.3645
Urbanski, Boston	44	194	36	69	.356
Terry, New York	48	184	35	65	.353
Cuyler, Chicago	39	151	21	53	.351
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	44	158	47	54	.381
Moore, New York	48	210	36	72	.343
W. Herman, Chicago	31	126	25	43	.341
Allen, Philadelphia	43	171	32	58	.339
Collins, St. Louis	46	176	33	59	.335

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	28	19	.596
New York	26	19	.578
St. Louis	24	20	.545
Cleveland	22	20	.523
Boston	23	23	.500
Washington	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	16	27	.372
Chicago	16	29	.356

Results June 8

New York 11, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 13, Chicago 5.
Boston 3, Washington 2.
St. Louis 8, Cleveland 6.

At Boston

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	3	12	0
Wash'g'to	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	8	0

Batteries—Ostermueller and Ferrell; Russell, Burke, Crowder and Phillips. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Ormsby, Kolls and Donnelly. Time—2h. 55m.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	30	18	.646
St. Louis	28	18	.608
Chicago	29	19	.604
Pittsburgh	26	18	.591
Boston	22	21	.512
Brooklyn	19	27	.413
Philadelphia	16	27	.372
Cincinnati	16	32	.338

Results June 8

St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 3, New York 2.
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 10, Boston 1.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	32	16	.667
New Orleans	28	22	.560
Atlanta	26	22	.542
Memphis	24	24	.500
Chattanooga	24	24	.500
Knoxville	24	25	.490
Birmingham	23	31	.426
Little Rock	18	35	.363

Results June 8

Chattanooga 3, Atlanta 1.
Little Rock 4, New Orleans 3.
Birmingham 10, Memphis 5.
Knoxville 5, Nashville 4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	33	18	.647
Milwaukee	26	23	.531
Indianapolis	24	22	.522
Columbus	24	25	.490
St. Paul	23	25	.479
Kansas City	22	27	.449
Louisville	22	27	.449
Toledo	22	30	.431

Results June 8

St. Paul 11, Kansas City 6.
Toledo 7, Indianapolis 6.
Minneapolis 9, Milwaukee 6.
Other games postponed.

Mrs. Vlebrook Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, L. I., June 9—Mrs. George Vlebrook of the Queens Valley Golf Club won the women's Long Island golf championship on the links of the Nassau Country Club, yesterday, by defeating Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Lakeville Golf & Country Club, 4 and 1, in the final round.

Sporting Around the Hub

NEW ENGLAND golf representation passed out of the national open-tournament picture early. The second day saw all eight fail to qualify. Roland Hancock, Unicorn pro, made the best showing, with 80 and 76 for a 156 total, one over the qualifying figure. The others were: Dave Hackney, 158; Jack Curley and Harry Nettlebladt, 159; Ralph Miner, 162; Bob Crowley, 168; Charley MacAndrews, 171, and John Poda, 175.

Harvard crews will have their first workout at Red Top on the Thames River today. A total of 49 left today for Red Top, of which 35 were oarsmen. A final workout on the Charles River was held yesterday.

Women golf players compare to men golf players in much the same manner that women piano players compare to men. In both instances the man is heavier and firmer of stroke. The women now playing in the state championship drive beautifully and seldom off line, but lack the distance to reach the green on the long holes as men do. Their iron play is correspondingly short. Good musicians can tell the lighter touch of a woman playing a piano almost without fail, and the heavier touch of the man is usually more to be desired. However, the writer would like to play golf as well as the women in the state championship do and also play piano half as well as many women he has heard.

Tilden Tours, Inc., had much more success financially indoors than is being recorded outdoors at Longwood. The attendance figures for the professional tournament now in progress there, do not strengthen Boston in the reputation of being a great tennis center. Professional or amateur, the caliber of play being exhibited on the historic courts deserves a better reception.

Dartmouth and Harvard face each other at Hanover today in the first of their two-game series and their chances in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League depend upon the result. Dartmouth has an outside chance to tie Columbia for first place; but Harvard, by winning the two games with Dartmouth and the two with Yale, can win the title.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The SAVARINS

CAPTIVATING MENUS

With a Savarin menu before you, you can always anticipate an appetizing meal. Here are listed all your own favorite dishes—home cooked specials, modified French selections and new intriguing offerings.

You'll enjoy the way Savarin food is served, in tempting array, liberally portioned. And you'll discover that Savarin stands first and foremost for quality.

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Chefs who specialize in Pastries and Meats
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BOSTON

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Located in the Neighborhood
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A delightful place to bring your friends for lunch or refreshments

Brittany Coffee Shop Garden
222 NEWBURY STREET, *Near Exeter*
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner and Supper

Amusements

BOSTON

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE MAT. TODAY
Tonight 8:15 Sharp—Mat. 2:15
KATHARINE CORNELL in The Barretts of Wimpole St.
WITH BASIL RATHBONE
Eves. 55c-$2.75—Mat. 55c-$2.20

Symphony Hall—Tonight 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. No Tax
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

SHUBERT—Last 2 Times
Air Cooled
Pop. Matinee
"H.M.S. PINAFORE" and "TRIAL BY JURY"
Eves. 55c to $2.20
Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $1.65
All Next Week—"IOLANTHE"

Fine Arts State Theatre Bldg. Cont. 1 to 11 P. M.
Last 2 Days—LILIAN HARVEY in "KONGRESS TANZT"
Monday and Tuesday
"SOUS les TOITS de PARIS"
Wednesday Only "KARAMAZOFF"

ALABAMA

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SUMMER COTTAGE to let with sun parlor, all modern conveniences; beautiful view; excellent location at Salter's Pt., So. Dartmouth, Mass. on Buzzards Bay; for particulars address D-38 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WANTED — Couple cooking and household work, country home one hour from New York; personal references required; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box W-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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HOUSES TO LET

BEAUTIFUL 11-room, 3-bath house, furnished, for summer; acre of ground cared for, swimming pool; former rental $250 a month; sacrifice $90 to right party. Phone Montclair, N. J., 2-4444.

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Historic STANDISH Cottage.
Private beach. One hour to Boston.
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NICELY furnished house in Belmont, Mass., 5 rooms and screened porch; for summer; very reasonable; quiet; near shopping and car line. Phone Belmont 0919-W.

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MORIAH, N. Y.—A quiet spot in the Adirondacks, 3 miles from Port Henry on Lake Champlain; ideal for those who wish to rest and study; rates on request. MRS. NELLIE A. MICHELSEN.

NORTH SCITUATE, MASS.—Widow would like to share an attractive Colonial home with a middle aged lady; all modern conveniences; large porch; attractive garden; near station; D-38 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ESTABLISH YOURSELF permanently in managerial position in educational work, national in scope; age 27 or above; drawing account; commission and bonus. Write MRS. GARLAND KAHLE, 360 North Michigan, Chicago.

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CHICAGO—Near World's Fair; one block to 1st Church and all transportation; reasonable rates; inquiries invited. THE HILTMORE APARTMENT HOTEL, 4160 Drexel Blvd.

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WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proof hosiery which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; No money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission at once. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. Y-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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TUFTONBORO, N. H., Lake Winnepesaukee shore—Rent 7 rooms, modern equipment, screened porches, boathouse, MRS. F. C. CALLAHAN, 230 Buckminster Rd., Brookline, Mass.

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 59A.
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute
Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallе 56 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim., jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurücksen. Zim. billiger. 30 jähr. Besteh. *Viele Anerkenn* *Furniture Dealers*

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

N.V. Fashion House
DRESSES, COATS, RAINCOATS
Exclusive Models. Low Prices.
Joh. Vermeerstraat 42
Tel. 27248

MEIJ'S TOURING CARS

Amstelveenscheweg 270 Tel. 35200
LUXE AUTO CARS
Speciaal ingericht voor Buitenlandsche Reisen. Vraagt inlichtingen voor onze Week-End Trips. Avondtochten naar Zandvoort en het Gooi.

DOORN

Home for Christian Scientists
Board and Lodging for Holiday or quiet rest. Large Garden. Splendid surroundings. Vegetarian food if desired.
Ges. Pieters, de Geer van Juffaaslaan 33.

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 3 and 5
Tel. 330723 THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer. Timmer-Metsel-timids-Sanitair. Schilderwerk. Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken. Kantoor, Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dijkveldstr. 71, 73, 75a Tel. 334018. Glas 23838

ITALY

FLORENCE

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
Via Porta Rossa 11
Next to Palazzo Davanzati

NORWAY

OSLO

Bern. L. Mathisen, A/S
Karl Johans Gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisörsalong)
Vedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 2626)

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 77
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32

Carpets-Curtains-Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan
5

If you are to buy pearls, jewelry, gold, silver and plate, don't omit to call at my shop. Refer to this paper and you will get the best possible at the best price.
H. MOBERG
JEWELLER
Västerlånggatan 73
Mobergs Guldsmeds. A. B.
Kungsholmsgatan 18

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits
in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG

Consul Sven M. Lagerberg
(Law Office for Overseas Swedes)
8 Johannesplan, Stockholm Tel. 20.12.25
Commissions, Inheritance Cases, etc.

TENERIFFA - MAGASINET
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SWITZERLAND

BERNE

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Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
ADOLF LOBSIGER-MATHYS
31 SPITALGASSE 31
TEL. 23.454

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Photo House
AESCHBACHER
KODAKS—ZEISS
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

All Sorts of BOOKS
Obtainable From
A. FRANCKE
Bubenbergplatz 6

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS
A. v. GUNTEN
Large Assortment in Lamps Repairs
Beundenfeldstrasse 31 Tel. 27.499

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
ELECTRIC REQUISITES
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent Waving
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1857 Tel. 23.308

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. 31.521

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern. Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investments.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products
Ice Cream
Also for your Winter Dessert

Wollenhof ag
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36.523
First Class Grocery Store

A. Ruof
BIJOUTERIE—ORFÈVRERIE
JOAILLERIE—
JEWELLERY
BERN
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 7
TELEPHONE 24.986

Lamode
ALICE HAFNER-BUBECK
Monbijoustrasse 37 Tel. 34.692

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, *First Floor*

BIEL

EPICERIE
E. Plüss-Stettler
UNTERER QUAI 43
Peter, Cailler, Kohler Chocolate

Tschäppät
AU MÉNAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Miss F. M. Bigler
Salon de Coiffure
Nidaugasse 23

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 25 443, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

W. BERTRAND
RUE DU RHÔNE 92

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

SCHEURER S.A.
Best Quality Shoes
Ready-made and to order.
Speciality of "BALLY LUXE"
(Exclusive Models) 3 Rue du Rhône

FELIX BADEL & CIE S.A.
ELECTRICITE
4 Place du Molard

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
HENRI ANGERER
Rue de la Monnaie 1
FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT
Tel. 45.779

FLOWERS
MARCHAND-SCHOENAU
14 Rue du Conseil General
Telephone Permanent 43.802
Member of "Fleurop" and "F. T. D. A."

GLAZIERY
ST GOBAIN LOOKING GLASSES
Frames of all designs.
PIERRE LORETTI & CO.
16 Rue d'Italie

HERISAU

HERISAU, Near St. Gallen
BOARDING SCHOOL
VOGEL
Excellent schools, German, French, English. Watchful and loving care in all matters. Sunny climate. 10 girls from 8-16.

INTERLAKEN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Before you shop
see our large assortment of
SPORTS SHOES, BOXCALF and NEATS LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality at low prices.
Wwe. MÜHLEMANN, Marktgasse

LAUSANNE

AUX BONNES MONTRES
G. Benoit-Chatelain
Rue St. Francois 14, first floor
Tel. 22.077 1er Etage
WATCHMAKER—JEWELLER
REPAIRS

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE
(Continued)

**ARTISTIC HAND

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

"TALANA" FLORIST
Fresh Cut Flowers Daily. Bouquets, etc., a Speciality. Kirchhoff's Seeds For Sale
Yorkshire House, 362 Smith St. Phone 4683

JOHANNESBURG

Geen & Richards
for
BEDROOM SUITES
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS and RUGS
LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
VI-SPRING MATTRESSES
136 MARKET STREET

GOODRICH TYRES

are known the world over for their supremacy
Buy your next Goodrich Tyres from us. All stocks hold Maker's full guarantee and are new and fresh. Our prices are competitive with any in the UNION Railage paid to any Station in South Africa.

Brenners' Garage
89-91 RISSIK STREET

The Latest
D. B. Fancy Herringbone Tweed Overcoats
SMART BROWNS—GREYS
85/- 95/- 105/-
New Designs in Warm PULLUNDERS
8/6 12/6 14/6
HAMILTONS
C/R Pritchard and Jouberts Streets

Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O Box 2632 Eloff Street

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

INSURANCE
of all kinds
See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 837
Phone 33-4622
6, Midland House, Fox and Rissik Sts.

O. K. BAZAARS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON
also
"JUNE"
60 Von Brandis Street

MASTERSON & CO.
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
c/r Main and Browning Streets
Phone 24 2348 Jeppestown

R. V. WELLS
Where you get the best
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
and Pay Less
President and Von Brandis Sts. Phone 6655

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

DENIS WEDDERBURN
Golf and Tennis Specialist
A very large variety to choose from. Golf tuition from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.
20 HARRISON ST. Phone 33-6493

FAIRHAVEN
"A quiet place of Residence"
10 minutes from Christian Science church Our car meets guests on request. Delightful Gardens, Tennis, Garages. Charlton Terrace. Phone 00165 Central.

CECIL BAUMANN & CO. (PTY.) LTD.
Land, Estate and Financial Agents
All Classes of Insurance
7 Green's Bldg., 86 Commissioner St.
P. O. Box 2757

PIETERMARITZBURG

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for all
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

The American Stores
for China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
140 CHURCH STREET Phone 3813

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE

Established 1853
Overells'
(PTY) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD
The Valley - BRISBANE
We Stock BEDGGOOD SHOES

Nordic Sales & Service Station
604-606 ANN STREET VALLEY
Opp. Stewart & Lloyds
C. Pedersen, *Proprietor*
Car & Motor Cycle Repairs
All work guaranteed and charges reasonable
Leading Petrols and Oils stocked.

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean St., Toowong Phone Toowong 90
Edward St., City (near Elizabeth St.) Phone B 7146
Free delivery all suburbs

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE
(Continued)

Ye Printery in Ye Suburbs
RALLINGS & RALLINGS
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
Ipswich Road, Annerley, S. Brisbane

GEELONG

PRINTER and PUBLISHER
Hubert Adams
6 James St., Geelong Phone 1773
Quality and Service

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

A.V. SCHOBER
JEWELLERY AND SILVER PLATE OF QUALITY
ELIZABETH HOUSE
340 LITTLE COLLINS ST.
MELBOURNE CENT 6449

"Your Ship Is Home"

Call on Pel
PODMORE
Phone U4730
291 Tooronga Rd.
Malvern

Scores of BUSINESSES, HOUSES, ALLOTMENTS for sale
RENTS COLLECTED

TYPING
General - Duplicating
Illustrated

Miss E. M. Tapner
20 Queen Street, Melbourne
TEL. C 11489

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

HAYS LTD
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST CH. CH.

ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC ART
BALLROOM DANCING
NAARE HOOPER, L. T. C. L.
242 Fitzgerald Avenue

MACDUFFS (Christchurch) Ltd.
109 CASHEL STREET
THE HOUSE FOR EVERYTHING
We stock Hardware, Crockery, Stationery and All Household Requisites.
We mail orders. *Lead on MacDuffs!*

Herbert Shoe Company
Stock LOTUS and DELTA Shoes to fit all feet.
131 Cashel Street Phone 31-237

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values

LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

HOPE BROS. Ltd.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
25 PANAMA ST. 27 COURTENAY PLACE

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography.
302 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY *VALUE*
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

MACDUFFS Ltd.
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware Toilet Requisites Stationery and Fancy Goods
"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.

JAMES SMITH Ltd.
WELLINGTON
Kelvin Service Station Ltd.
Specialising in Washing, Greasing, Changing Oil, Batteries, Tyres, Auto-Electrical and Mechanical Repairs.
All Petrol and Oils
Cr. Bolton Street and The Terrace
Phone 44-614

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Steam Iron

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IMAGINE the time that would be saved in tailor's establishments—or in your own home, for that matter—if heavy clothing and men's suits could be pressed without the bother of a wet cloth that must be dampened every time the iron passes over it! J. E. Wright, of Long Beach, Calif., has answered a real need with this new iron (U. S. Patent No. 1958876), which furnishes its own steam as it goes along, and may be trusted not to scorch the most delicate of woolen fabrics.

In Lighter Vein

Fresh!

The bride was shopping for a vacuum cleaner, and the clerk was exhibiting several different makes.

"What is the name of that one?" she inquired, indicating a machine.

"That is the Belvidere," replied the clerk.

The bride gave him a withering glance. "And can you recommend the Belva?" she inquired icily.

The Family Tree

"I understand you have been having your family tree looked up," said Jones.

"Yes," replied Brown, "and it cost me $5000."

"Quite expensive, wasn't it?"

"Yes, but it cost only $2000 to have it looked up. The other $3000 was what I paid to have it hushed up."

"Funny stuff, eh? Just for that you stay home this trip!"—Life

Young Webster

"What is the meaning of the word happy?" inquired the teacher.

"To be happy," announced Barbara, "is to feel as if you wanted to give all your things to your little sister."

Waiting

Visitor (hungry) — "And what time do you have dinner, my little man?"

Little Man: "Soon as you've gone, I heard ma say."—*Pathfinder.*

Unbreakable

"Mother," said little Ruth, "I wish I had a baby sister to wheel in my gocart, instead of my dolls. I break a doll every time my gocart tips over."

Referring to the Cheer Leader

A ten-year-old neighbor stopped a young man the other day and asked: "Are you a junior or a semaphore in high school?"

Brevities

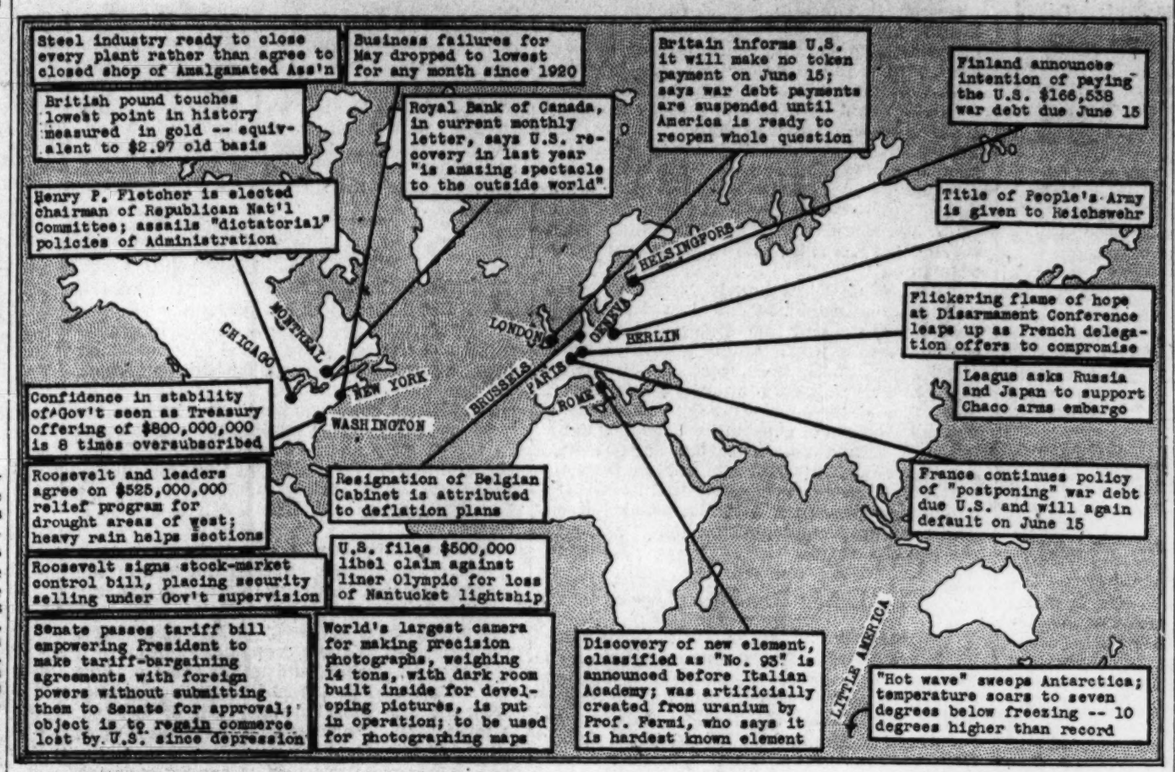
Indianapolis Star: One of the great social tragedies is the prospect that in another month some of the prom queens may be helping mother with the dishes.

Daily Oklahoman: There's one consolation. If you didn't pay taxes, the money would go for something else anyway.

Detroit Free Press: Reading magazine ads keeps you satisfied. When the new gadget proves disappointing, you can read the ads again and see how wonderful it is.

Reader's Digest: The most promising of all careers is that of a politician.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Steel industry ready to close every plant rather than agree to closed shop of Amalgamated Ass'n
Business failures for May dropped to lowest for any month since 1920
Britain informs U.S. it will make no token payment on June 15; says war debt payments are suspended until America is ready to reopen whole question
Finland announces intention of paying the U.S. $166,538 war debt due June 15
British pound touches lowest point in history measured in gold -- equivalent to $2.97 old basis
Royal Bank of Canada, in current monthly letter, says U.S. recovery in last year "is amazing spectacle to the outside world"
Henry P. Fletcher is elected chairman of Republican Nat'l Committee; assails "dictatorial" policies of Administration
Title of People's Army is given to Reichswehr
HELSINGFORS
CHICAGO
MONTREAL
LONDON
BERLIN
NEW YORK
BRUSSELS
PARIS
ROME
WASHINGTON
Flickering flame of hope at Disarmament Conference leaps up as French delegation offers to compromise
League asks Russia and Japan to support Chaco arms embargo
Confidence in stability of Gov't seen as Treasury offering of $800,000,000 is 8 times oversubscribed
Resignation of Belgian Cabinet is attributed to deflation plans
France continues policy of "postponing" war debt due U.S. and will again default on June 15
Roosevelt and leaders agree on $525,000,000 relief program for drought areas of west; heavy rain helps sections
U.S. files $500,000 libel claim against liner Olympic for loss of Nantucket lightship
Roosevelt signs stock-market control bill, placing security selling under Gov't supervision
Senate passes tariff bill empowering President to make tariff-bargaining agreements with foreign powers without submitting them to Senate for approval; object is to regain commerce lost by U.S. since depression
World's largest camera for making precision photographs, weighing 14 tons, with dark room built inside for developing pictures, is put in operation; to be used for photographing maps
Discovery of new element, classified as "No. 93" is announced before Italian Academy; was artificially created from uranium by Prof. Fermi, who says it is hardest known element
LITTLE AMERICA
"Hot wave" sweeps Antarctica; temperature soars to seven degrees below freezing -- 10 degrees higher than record

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Jonathan

JONATHAN, the son of Saul, is best known for the depth of his affection for David, whom he seems to have met for the first time, shortly after David had slain the Philistine. On that occasion, the friends made a solemn covenant together (I Sam. 18:3), which was later renewed at least once (23:18), and seems to have been most faithfully kept on both sides.

When Saul's jealous wrath flared up, Jonathan was ever ready to plead for his friend and, for a time, he was successful in appeasing his father's anger (19:7); but, when Saul's wrath against the son of Jesse became implacable, David and Jonathan, to their great grief, had to part company (20:41f.), though they met later for a few moments in the wilderness of Ziph (23:15). Jonathan was afterward slain in battle with the Philistines (II Sam. 1:12) and was lamented by David (II Sam. 1:17ff.), who subsequently took Jonathan's son Mephibosheth that he might "shew him kindness for Jonathan's sake" (II Sam. 9:1ff.).

What They Say

College Professors

"College professors are beginning to show a cerain lack of confidence in the judgment of college professors."—*Carleton A. Shively.*

Hardship and Injustice

"Men can and will endure hardship, but masses of men will not endure hardship combined with a growing sense of injustice."—*Walter Lippmann*

Mother and Father

"Necessity is the mother of invention, and struggle is the father of achievement."—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Worth Knowing

ANDREW JOHNSON SEVENTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sh-h! Secrets!

It May Be a Secret, and Then Again It May Be That Fido's Mother Had Neglected to Wash His Ears; but Louise Pratt, Iowa City, Iowa, Wins a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB for the Clever Picture.

Parables of Safed the Sage

On Duty Half Done

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

IT WAS winter, and at Time of Snow. And some men Cleaned their Walks, and some did not.

And the Sun shone out, and some of the Snow Melted, and some did not. And then straightway did it Freeze again.

Now I have a neighbor who is always first to clean his walk. And I suspect that it is not because he feareth God or doth regard man, but that he may have wherewith to boast, and to vaunt himself against his neighbor.

And I came to his walk, and behold! the water had melted and run down upon it, and frozen so that it was like Glass. And I did very nearly slip on my neck in that place.

And on the next day I did meet him, and he spake ill concerning his neighbors. And he said, They have no Publick Spirit, neither do they clean their walks; but my walk is clean.

And I said, Yea, it is clean, and it is the most Dangerous Walk in town. For they that left the snow, there may men walk safely; for that men's feet have trodden it roughly, and when it freezeth, then is it indeed a Hobbly Place, but men's feet slide not. But before a man setteth foot on thy walk, then should be buy more Insurance.

And he said, What, dost thou reprove me for doing my duty, and for cleaning my walk?

And I said, For a good deed I reprove thee not. But know this, that the reward for the doing of one duty is the privilege of doing another; and he who cleaneth his walk so that it is slippery, should keep a coal-hod of Sand wherewith to sprinkle the walk.

And he said, Dost thou make a virtue of the conduct of those who Lie in their Beds while I shovel my walk?

And I said, I praise them not, neither do I think them virtuous. But there is no Vice like the half of a Virtue, nor any sin like a Duty half done.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation For Today

HAPPINESS is rarely absent. It is we that know not of its presence.
—MAETERLINCK

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Discarded Hose

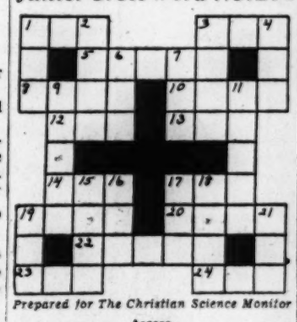
A GIRL has earned some money each week in a novel manner. Just as junk men collect old newspapers and magazines, she has collected old worn silk hose. Most women told her they would call her when they had some, and they would gladly give them to her. Then she bundled these, regardless of wear, and sold them to rug makers at a small price per bundle. However, she had, for her trouble, a little money, and learned as well the knowledge that comes with trade of any kind.

Today she has added scraps of prints for quilt making, and many seamstresses save their scraps for this end of her venture. Betty R. L.

Open Air Auction

TWO boys who could not find work started an open-air auction. Each Saturday they sold many articles of all kinds that housewives or office men wanted to get rid of. Many times they were given things, and other times they simply got a commission on the sale. They found baby furniture and toys and small household furnishings their best sellers. Marjorie S

Junior Cross-Word No. 201



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Not many.
3—Boy.
5—Sardinia belongs to this European country.
8—Mature.
10—Enough (poetic).
12—Sardinia is in the Mediterranean ——.
13—Insect.
14—River in Wales and England.
17—Noun suffix signifying "act."
19—To measure.
20—City in Indiana.
22—Glowing.
23—The —— Horn Mountains are in Wyoming.
24—Recent.

Down

1—Distant.
2—To rub lightly for cleaning.
3—City in northeastern Massachusetts.
4—Condensed moisture.
6—An export of China.
7—Meadow.
9—Publish.
11—Aquatic mammal.
15—Male deer.
16—Small cask.
17—Past.
18—Daybreak.
19—Fairy queen.
21—Evergreen tree.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Isaiah 52: 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carlton, Texas

FOR years Mrs. W—— had felt chagrined at the size of her feet—they were so big. How could anyone be beautiful under such distressing circumstances?

One day while distributing free literature in the rural districts, she called upon a family where illness and poverty were in evidence. Noting among the household a girl of about 16 years, the visitor told the mother and bedridden father about the advantages, for their daughter, of attendance in the Sunday school of the branch church.

"Oh, we'd like to send her," said the mother, "but she has no shoes. We can't afford to buy her a pair, and we do not know where to get a used pair, because her feet are so big."

The caller's features were illumined with a new joy. Here was her grand opportunity. And she did not hesitate. In a twinkling she removed her shoes and handed them to the amazed girl; and in stockinged feet, the woman drove her automobile to Dallas.

Several months elapsed. On a return trip through the district the woman stopped at the modest home. A never-to-be-forgotten sight broke upon her view. Vanished was all evidence of woe. The smiling mother, healthy father, and trimly attired daughter, greeted her with profuse expressions of gratitude.

"Ever since you so unselfishly gave our daughter your shoes, which fitted her exactly, she has been able to attend the Sunday school of your church," said the mother. "Everything has grown steadily better. Father is improved, and money is coming in through work we have found to do."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Elim—*E'-lim* (long *e*, short *i*).

Sinai — Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni* (each *i* long).

Jehoshaphat — It is *-hosh*, not *-hos, Je-hosh'-a-fat* (*e* as in create, *o* short, first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in *hat*).

Seir—*Se'-ir* (long *e*, short *i*).

Jahaziel — *Ja-hay'-zih-el* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *i* and *e* short).

Benaiah — Preferably *Be-nay'-ya* (*e* as in create, first *a* as in *hay*, second as in *sofa*).

Jeiel — Three syllables, *Je-i'-el* (first *e* as in create, *i* long, second *e* short).

Mattaniah — *Mat-a-ni'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

Asaph—*A'-saf* (first *a* long, second short).

Tekoa — *Te-ko'-a* (*e* as in create, *o* as in *old*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Eutychus — *U'-tih-kus* (first *u* long, *i* and second *u* short).

Nehemiah — *Ne-he-mi'-a* (first *e* long, second less sustained as in create, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable). Not *Ne-a-mi'-a*.

Ur—*U* as in urn.

Chaldees — Principal accent is preferably on the first syllable, secondary on the second, *Kal'-deez*.

Heshbon — *Hesh'-bon* (vowels short).

Og—Short *o*.

Bashan—*Bay'-shan* (first *a* long, second clipped).

Promisedst—Three syllables.

Dietetic—*Di-e-tet'-ik* (first *i* long, first *e* as in create, second short, second *i* short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Argentum Nitratum — In English context these Latin words are sounded *ahr-gen'-tum* (*a* as in arm, *e* short, *u* short) *ni-tray'-tum* (*i* and *a* long, *u* short). The words designate silver nitrate.

Sulphuris — *Sul-fu'-ris* (first *u* short, second long, *i* short).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Keeping Cool

By CARMACK

Oh, Boy—There seems to be no end of things that a fellow can see and do at this world's Fair—
Today we went up to the top of a big high tower—
And saw some strange animals—
And went up and down I don't know how many long flights of stairs, and hiked several miles—
But the part I liked best was when I sneaked into the big lagoon and had a swim and got all cooled off—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

To Promote the General Welfare

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S message to Congress on social welfare subjects is many things. It is a pat on the back to an obedient legislative branch. It is a stimulating treatise on three important phases of national sociology—housing, land planning and social insurance. It is a rather uncrystallized outline of desired legislation. It is a fairly effective political speech. It is, on the whole, a broad and valuable document calling up a program that touches intimately human well-being in the United States.

Housing legislation already is before Congress, and some of it on the statute books. Two major difficulties obstruct its achieving its object as fully as it should. The operation of housing provisions in the public works program has been hampered by the endeavors of land owners to gouge exorbitant prices for sites. The principal doubt about proposed lending to encourage home building and renovizing is whether many persons will be attracted to such expenditure while costs of building materials stand closer to boom levels than almost any other group of commodities. How to meet these obstacles is a question for administrators and lawmakers this summer.

Indeed, most of the message deals with legislation which is or certainly should be a subject of study between now and the next session of Congress. Specific recommendations for dealing with the problems of land use and of stranded populations, regarding which Roosevelt the farmer speaks with peculiar insight, may be expected to come out of the Department of Agriculture this summer.

In the field of social insurance Mr. Roosevelt plows new ground, though it is not untrod, since even the Republican National Committee said the other day that the nation must approach in a liberal spirit the problem of relieving the hardships of unemployment and old age. Here the President lays down some directive policies. He recommends that insurance be nation-wide, but with a maximum of state cooperation, and that the funds be raised by contribution from employers and employees, not by taxation. But he leaves plenty of details to be worked out by congressional study.

This working out ought now to be accomplished in a thoroughly nonpartisan manner, since both parties agree that unemployment and old-age insurance is necessary. No broad issue of policy is involved, only a dispassionate and expert analysis of methods. One point to be noted is that insurance is proposed only for unemployment and old age; it should not be allowed to be expanded to include the health insurance and state medicine that has entered into some social insurance systems.

In summing up, President Roosevelt takes opportunity to declare his allegiance to methods that give "ample scope for the exercise of private initiative" and to deny that his administration is tending toward Bolshevism. While this undoubtedly was prepared with reference to earlier criticisms, it makes a timely reply to the Republican broadside at Chicago. Whatever the political by-play, both parties can well give their best talents to these objectives for the welfare of the ordinary, humble American—of helping him to get a good roof over his head, to keep a fertile soil under his feet, and to insure himself a subsistence when the caprices of industry leave him jobless.

Tax Attacks on Utilities

THE polling booth is not the best place to determine prices of goods and services. For that purpose the adding machine will always be better than the voting machine. Yet when services or commodities take on a monopolistic character, as do those supplied by public utilities, simple questions of cost become cluttered with all kinds of political imponderables.

A few years ago a student in a famous American business school was making a "case" study of a large utility. After a thorough examination of all other aspects of the business he expected to give some time to the study of rates and how they were fixed. He supposed he would have to go into intricate questions of cost, but was told by an official of the company, "Rates are entirely a matter of politics." Undoubtedly this statement was an exaggeration and unfair both to the companies and to many state regulatory commissions. Yet it came too close to the truth about a condition which injures both the public and the utilities.

The public believes politics are injected by the companies. Unsavory relations between some public officials and some utility companies have encouraged this belief. The efficiency with which bills directed toward tighter regulation are killed year after year in many legislatures has strengthened a belief that the utilities do not lack for protectors. Yet much of the politics is played by demagogues seeking popular favor by stirring up indiscriminate antagonism to public service companies. Indeed, many regulatory proposals are attempts to blackmail the utilities. Recently there was a bull market for political attacks. Without excusing the faults of the public utilities it is wise to recognize the dangers from such agitation.

George B. Cortelyou, head of the Edison Electric Institute, emphasized one of these in his address to the annual convention of that body. This is the marked rise in the tax burdens laid upon utilities. Mr. Cortelyou declared that taxes paid by light and power companies last year were 15 per cent higher than in 1932. Twelve to 13.5 cents of the consumer's dollar goes to pay taxes. Some taxes have been aimed especially at the utilities. Such tax attacks are almost sure to boomerang in the form of higher rates. Moreover, they do not express so much a desire for just rates as a desire to injure the companies.

This feeling arises largely from the losses suffered by investors. At one time public utilities officials thought that wide public holdings of their stocks would afford protection from popular attacks. The Insull case has shown that such holdings may only intensify public anger. Today most of the popular antagonism is among investors instead of consumers. Consumers and investors should recognize that such feeling affords no sound basis for rate making. On their part public service companies will do well to understand that their future depends not on politics or propaganda, but on honest and efficient public service.

The Labor Road to Geneva

PERHAPS it is the Roosevelt Administration's desire to find a rostrum from which New Deal doctrines can be preached to the world that has suddenly brought the United States, via Senator Robinson's resolution, to the verge of joining the International Labor Organization. And perhaps it is because of the recently changed relations between government and industry that there is apparently little opposition raised in a Congress which has at times vociferously opposed any such step. But it is neither to the present Administration, nor to NRA, nor even to Miss Frances Perkins, that credit belongs for the deep interest many Americans have in international labor legislation.

That interest has been actively demonstrated ever since Col. Carroll D. Wright, at that time United States Commissioner of Labor, was sent as an official representative to the Congress of Labor Legislation at Brussels in 1897 and to the Paris Conference in 1900. The latter was responsible for the formation of the old International Labor Office at Basel, to the support of which the United States contributed yearly from 1903 to 1920, when it was superseded by the present ILO as established at the 1919 peace conference, thanks in great measure to the enthusiastic efforts of Samuel Gompers. Unofficial American collaboration always has been extensive and for the last two years official observers have been sent to the annual conferences of the organization.

Surely the fear will no longer be expressed that active membership would entail a leveling down of American labor standards. An understanding of the working of the organization dispels that illusion. Rather will the full weight of American example be efficaciously directed toward leveling up inferior standards in some other countries. And in the long run that means greater protection for the United States from the competition of cheap foreign labor. Advocates of the move see in this a chance for lower tariffs and more equitable distribution of international trade. Be that as it may, other nations will at last have a reliable and official source of information about American economic conditions and experiments. The clarification of aims and methods thus made possible can only lead to better understanding between neighbors.

By no means least among the well-wishers of this resolution should be those sincere workers for world peace who are tempted to be discouraged by a multiplicity of peace pacts and disarmament conversations. They will be glad to remember that the ILO grew out of the conviction that the peace and harmony of the world can be permanently established only on a foundation of social justice. To this end the organization works by improving labor conditions throughout the world. Free from blanket promises or installment peace plans and undaunted by its long-range view of the problem, it is proceeding to lay down slowly but surely a foundation where the war seeds of discontent and misunderstanding will eventually find no fertile resting place. For the United States to share officially in this venture will but give new shape to an old policy.

The Carlyles in London

JUST a hundred years have passed since Thomas and Jane Carlyle left their lonely farm at Craigenputtock and went to live in the little house in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, which is now famous round the world. London does well to celebrate this event, so quiet and utterly unnoticed when it occurred, yet so momentous and essentially heroic. In this celebration the greatest city on earth shows once more that she understands wherein her true and enduring greatness consists—in the fact that she has been through all her centuries a magnet for genius.

Although Thomas Carlyle was no lover of cities or noise or crowds, he needed just such stimulus as London could give him and as Edinburgh, he once admitted, could not. *Sartor Resartus* and the *Life of Schiller* he had been able to write in his own country, but for the deeper and more intense *French Revolution* he required a stronger support and a richer intellectual companionship. London helped in the making of that tumultuous and gigantic book, as it had collaborated long before in the composition of *Hamlet* and of *The Canterbury Tales*.

But while the critics are speaking by radio of Carlyle's labors and discouragements and successes, many thousands will be thinking rather less of him than of his dauntless wife, Jane Welsh, who was after all the real hero of that journey up to London and of the years that followed. Many listeners will be less touched by the praises of the great prose-master than by the tones of the little piano on which Jane used to play Scotch tunes to Leigh Hunt and Charles Lamb. For, if Carlyle did great work at Cheyne Row—a fact not to be questioned, however little we may now like that work—the world now knows who made it possible. Everyone now understands that Carlyle was enabled to put forth his mighty strength only because of the courage of his brave and brilliant wife. She it was, always standing between his irascibility and the noisy world with the rapier of her wit in hand, who paid down the last ounce of strength and patience for the work he did. No one, however, has ever seen and acknowledged this so clearly as Thomas Carlyle himself. If June 10 is her day even more than his, he would be glad to have it so.

Justice Triumphs

JUDGE NELSON P. BROWN, in charging the Millen-Faber jury at Dedham yesterday, briefly epitomized an ever-broadening conception of the law and its true function when he noted: "We do not punish the individual. We punish the wicked mind."

He did not know whether those twelve men would return a verdict sending three murderers to the electric chair or not. But he wanted them to look impersonally on the problem before them, as all society should look upon the broader crime problem of which this case is typical.

With remarkable wisdom and freedom from prejudice, he further clarified the task of the jurymen in advising them to "seek to uncover the truth, not doubts." Previously beclouded issues must have stood out in bold relief upon application of this discerning admonition.

Justice triumphed, and unless the Governor intervenes or legal technicalities hamper its progress, the capital penalty will be exacted. A public, impatient with frequent examples of handicapped police and an inefficient judiciary, will be assured that the law can be operated effectively. Commendations are due all connected with carrying this case through to its legal conclusion.

Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of this newspaper, writing in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," shed light on the human problem involved when she said: "Let Truth uncover and destroy error in God's own way, and let human justice pattern the divine. Sin will receive its full penalty, both for what it is and for what it does. Justice marks the sinner, and teaches mortals not to remove the waymarks of God."

In reporting briefly, plainly, unsensationally this trial during the last few weeks, The Christian Science Monitor has been concerned, not with a crime, but with the conditions underlying a crime. The need of efficient police and efficient courts—the need of unintimidated police and unintimidated courts—was never greater than it is today, and the achievement of these ends must rest upon a public opinion which understands the nature and scope of the crime problem with which the nation is faced. The Millen trial has been an illuminating example of the nature of the problem, and the outcome a reassuring result.

Latter-Day Platonist

Book of the Day

A NEW book by Mr. E. M. Forster is always an Event. And a meeting with "Goldie" Dickinson was always an Event. And to follow Dickinson down the years under the companionable guidance of Mr. Forster (GOLDSWORTHY LOWES DICKINSON, by E. M. Forster. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3) is, for the discriminating, an EVENT.

It is not to be expected that Mr. Forster, with his hatred of standardization and of "the canned variety of the milk of human kindness," should have written a biography quite as anyone else would write it or with the precise shade of sentiment customary in memoirs written as tributes to dearly loved friends. Why, in fact, should a biography of Dickinson be written at all? he asks in the epilogue. "If I say 'Because I want to,' the answer is 'Who are you?'" One feels inclined to reply: You are Mr. E. M. Forster and you may write a biography of whom you will and it can hardly be less than exceptional.

Curious Informality

We are taken into the author's confidence all through the book, and the curious informality of the procedure gradually persuades us that we, too, are personally intimate with Goldie and have fallen under his quiet spell, and we share Mr. Forster's unconcealed anxiety to make clear to others the nature of that unique influence. We are prepared by the whole book for the conclusion:

> He was an indescribably rare being, he was rare without being enigmatic. . . . He did not merely increase our experience: he left us more alert for what has not yet been experienced and more hopeful about other men because he had lived. And a biography of him, if it succeeded, would resemble him; it would achieve the unattainable, express the inexpressible, turn the passing into the everlasting. Have I done that? No. And perhaps it only could be done through music. But that is what has lured me on.

No, perhaps the essence of Dickinson's magic has escaped even these sympathetic pages, but its pervading influence is there. As Dickinson once wrote to a friend: "The last word lies with what I am in the habit to myself of calling IT. . . . It can only be confronted by ? plus Poetry." Mr. Forster gives us the poetry and convinces us of the ?.

Serenity of Detachment

Most readers know Dickinson as the author of "The Greek View of Life," or of various works on philosophy and political economy. It is less generally known that he was the first person in England to formulate the idea of a League of Nations and for a time fought for it almost single-handed, in loneliness and agony of mind, caught between the militant patriots and the militant pacifists. The injustice of the post-war settlements brought a sort of despair to him.

But in his last years he gained the serenity of detachment, and one's final impression is of the Cambridge don, the latter-day Platonist, the devoted teacher and passionate friend, "beloved, affectionate, unselfish, intelligent, witty, charming, inspiring," who gave to all those who knew him a sense of something ever living and ever new in those words, the Good, the Beautiful and the True. ROBERT PEEL.

Claverly Street Starts a Club

BELOW and above and around the adult life of Claverly Street there flows another life, almost another civilization, that of the children. Claverly Street, if you remember, is Our Street; we grown-ups are only half conscious of this particular world that is so closely akin to our own, yet that goes its own way and only coincides with the other at such moments as eating meals and Going Upstairs to Do Home Work.

The Spangley children are members of this juvenile world. Mrs. Spangley is a patriotic woman, high in D. A. R. circles, and she has named her offspring appropriately: there is John Adams Spangley, Martha Washington Spangley, and Q. Adams Spangley. The latter, being only three, hardly figures in what follows. Nor does the Spangley dog, Zeke. Mrs. Spangley thought Thomas Jefferson would have been a good name for the dog, but the children preferred Zeke.

There has been a good deal of talk about patriotic societies and Duty to One's Country in the Spangley home, first and last, and John Adams may be excused for having supposed, until disabused at school at the age of six, that a certain well-known national anthem was entitled the "Star Spangley Banner"—out of some sort of deference to his mother. Now John Adams is seven. The motivating forces of what follows may perhaps be implicit in the preceding facts. But the real beginning of the John Adams Spangley Club was the arrival of the circus.

The circus left to the occasionally tender mercies of Sonny Swem, who lives three doors down the street, a chameleon, sold by a tanbark hawker. Now it occurred at once to John Adams that most lizards he had seen were stuffed and that the Swem reptile would eventually share the same fate. He proposed, therefore, to form a club, of which the membership would be himself, Sonny Swem, Bobby Donald, besides Bobby's younger brother Tommy (who couldn't very well be left out) and that its ultimate objective would be to take over the mortal remains of the chameleon, when and if that necessity should arise.

Thus the social adventure was launched.

* * *

Now the essence of every club is that it should exclude somebody. The question was, whom to exclude? The answer came immediately—the girls!

There might have been some doubt from the very first about how Martha Washington would take this. Looking at that five-year-old's determined jaw, her plump, stocky legs, it should have occurred to the organizers of the club that they were running into grave difficulties. At any rate, it was decided to keep the organization secret. A series of furtive calls and passwords were invented, and a partially obscured hide-out between the Swem's front porch and the encircling arbor vitæ trees chosen as headquarters.

It was necessary to take Mr. Spangley into the secret at the outset also in order to obtain the blocks of fresh-cut cedar wood that were left over (as a sort of dividend) from erecting the backyard permanent Spangley swing. The cedar blocks were needed for club seats.

"But who's going to be president?" asked Mr. Spangley, musingly, as he heard the confidence.

"I am," said his son, "it was my idea."

"We're going to let him be president if he does all right," said Bobby, somewhat grudgingly, "but if he doesn't then I'm going to be."

"Hum," said Mr. Spangley, "but how about your sister, Martha Washington?"

"Aw, we don't want girls!" said John Adams.

"Well, perhaps not, but are you giving due heed to the character of Martha Washington? She is, I think, a very determined person."

Mr. Spangley is a college professor, and talks that way. But the advantage of being the offspring of a college teacher is that you can understand your parent. Just a suspicion of doubt crossed John Adams's face. "Aw, Dad, this is a boys' club!" he repeated.

Mr. Spangley shrugged his shoulders. After all, he sympathized. In a quiet way, he was firm on the matter. If women wanted to be patriotic they might (said Mr. Spangley), but as for his own clubs they were for Men Only. He was reflective as he went about the garden watering with his hose.

* * *

The dawning suspicions of Martha Washington seem not to have crystallized till some hours later. Mr. Spangley had reached the iris bed with his spade when the placid air of Our Street was riven suddenly by a scream. Mrs. Spangley put down her trowel on the lawn. Mr. Spangley stopped digging. The scream was repeated.

"Martha Washington!" ejaculated Mrs. Spangley.

"Martha Washington!" said Mr. Spangley.

Rushing to the front sidewalk they beheld an unusual sight. Their sturdy daughter was held aloft by her brother, who was apparently attempting to carry her home. His steps tottered and he failed, even as Martha Washington once more had recourse to a woman's first and most effective weapon—a shriek. The other members of the John Adams Spangley Club looked on, rather daunted, and obviously uncertain what to do against their opponent's tactics.

"Stop him! Why don't you stop him, Henry!" cried Mrs. Spangley.

Other neighbors were coming to doors and windows. It was on Mr. Spangley's lips to shout an order. But yet he hesitated, a man on the whole of good judgment and sound policy. He observed Martha Washington regain her own solid legs, and he let fly no command.

"It's their own social problem!" he muttered. "After all, Helen, who's going to settle it for them when they're older? If those boys can control the opposite sex it's more than their fathers can do!"

"Henry!" said Mrs. Spangley.

Martha Washington had now shaken off her assailants. She had started slowly in the direction of the club quarters down the block. There was something irresistible and implacable in the lines of her back. Physical efforts having proved futile, the boys resorted to appeals and blandishments. Martha Washington moved forward. As Mr. Spangley observed he could hear a note of tearfulness in the diminishing voices of the boys. Martha Washington moved forward. In that sturdy figure was the counterpart of Pioneer Womanhood, thought Mr. Spangley; yes, he admitted somewhat sadly, of an Invincible Force.

Mrs. Spangley looked after her daughter, too, with a certain hint of pride in her eyes. . . .

* * *

It was at supper time, when the orbits of juvenile and adult world once again coincided, that Mr. Spangley made a half-fearful inquiry. "About the club—" he began.

Adams went on munching in his high chair. Clubs meant nothing to him.

John Adams cast one sheepish look at his father, but kept silence.

It was Martha Washington who spoke.

"Yes, Daddy," she remarked brightly. "It's a fine club! I believe it will be A Credit to our block. We have admitted girls to memb—to, ah, memb'ship. We have decided that I shall prob'bly be the next Pres'dent."

"My child!" said Mrs. Spangley.

John Adams did not meet his father's eye, and the latter tactfully said nothing. R. L. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Story of the Tax-Exempts

By FRANK L. PERRIN

BEHIND the whole structure of revenue-producing machinery is the fundamental theory of equality and justice. One of the chief grievances which led eventually to the severance of friendly relations between the American colonies and their mother country was the objection of the colonists to being taxed without being consulted or without the privilege of being represented in the councils which imposed the levies. Another tenet in the code of good government presupposes the established basis of taxation to be the needs of the government, state or municipality, which must be provided for, and not the ability, primarily, of the person or estate to pay.

It is interesting to take a reckoning to discover if the people of the United States, while endeavoring to maintain and perpetuate the standard of equality and justice so courageously set up, have carelessly departed from it. In actual practice it seems to work out so that the needs of government, whether federal, state or municipal, are measured by the ability of the taxing authority to pledge the potential credit of citizens and to enforce the collection of taxes. A farm in the Middle West country which paid an annual tax of $40 or $50 a generation ago, must today yield more than ten times that amount to the local and state tax collector. The burden is one which millions of farmers, not only in the Middle West, but in every other section of the country, find themselves unable to bear.

How, it may be inquired, has this increased burden been imposed? It has largely, if not almost entirely, been imposed by capitalists or their representatives who have, during the last two or more decades, sought profitable investments in nontaxable securities. Bond issues bearing a low rate of interest have been absorbed to the extent of billions of dollars. The total is estimated at $35,000,000,000, of which $7,000,000,000 is in wholly exempt federal securities, $12,000,000,000 in federal securities exempt from normal taxes, but not from surtaxes, and about $15,600,000,000 in state, county, municipal and school district issues wholly exempt from income tax.

It is in the last bracket that we find the total so significant in any estimate of the ability of the people of the country at large to extricate themselves from an increasingly embarrassing economic situation. It is not insisted that they have not received value for the money they find themselves obligated to repay, with interest. The funds borrowed have been invested largely in public buildings, such as schools, courthouses, war memorials generously dedicated to departed soldiers and sailors, and in state buildings, none of which yield a cent in tax revenues, but which impose new charges for upkeep and repair. Many of these public structures have been sold to the responsible representatives of the people by the possessors of idle wealth seeking secure and profitable investment. The taxpayers, like the uninitiated snipe-hunters of frontier days, have been left to hold the bag.

The hardship imposed operates in two distinct ways at the same time. It works, because of extravagance, a financial hardship upon the individuals and properties obligated to pay. At the same time it withdraws from the operation of the revenue law large sums which otherwise, if invested in earning enterprises, would yield, in ordinary times, from $100,000,000 to $300,000,000 in federal and state taxes. Thus while the investor in tax-exempt securities escapes payment of his just share of the tax burden, he has likewise increased the annual burden of debtor states, counties and school districts in providing interest and amortization funds, as well as by escaping, in the apportionment of the tax levy, his just share of the total to be raised.

Release from the burdens already assumed cannot be realized except by repudiation. But with the maturing issues, where refunding is necessary, the obvious remedy can be resorted to and applied. In the meantime communities might well decline to pledge their credit to investors who invite them to borrow in a tax-exempt bond market. Communities and governments unable to pay interest or principal may default when necessary and thus possibly compel a more nearly just compromise settlement. The privilege of offering what once may have seemed an attractive proposition, but one in which the advantages are all on one side, cannot be denied until a constitutional amendment has been adopted and ratified. Until this constitutional change is made, however, the people have it within their power to accomplish, legally and as individual governmental units, what the law, in its present form, cannot bring about by compulsion.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Plea for the Sea Lion

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The sea lion is threatened with immediate extinction in Alaskan waters. A bill to remove all protection has passed the House of Representatives and been reported favorably in the Senate.

This measure will allow the unrestrained slaughter of these interesting and intelligent animals merely to cater to the lust for killing which a small minority of the citizens of Alaska possess.

The sea lions are not destroyers of commercially valuable fish, and the only charge against them is that they occasionally get caught in and entangle the nets of fishermen. Fishermen now have the right to kill them when doing damage, and the proposed law is inexcusable.

MRS. C. N. EDGE, Chairman,
New York City. Emergency Conservation Committee.